HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,128—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5894	OCEANA	9540
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6234	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,253	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marrantetti, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	19th Mar, 1904
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr, "
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	20th Apr "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon,	Deck,
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 435, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	30th Mar. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,

Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 21st March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Maugrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 22nd March, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "INDIA," 4,100 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 22nd March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 17th March, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,530	M. Saporiti	15th Apr. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,550	O. Canepa	15th May. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break the journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Mazzanizi	15th Apr. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 17th March, 1904.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	24th March 1904.
S.S. BUNDESRATH	2986	Ahrens	9th April 1904.
S.S. SOMALI	2355	Volkertsen	21st April 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medows Street, Bombay, 15th March, 1904.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW.
Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

DESSERT CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT

COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT:—

GREENGAGES,
LARGE PEACHES,
PINE APPLE,
ORANGES,
GREEN LIMES,
GOLD LIMES,
FIGS,
PEARS, Red and White,
TANGERINES, Etc., Etc.

Rs. 1-8 per lb.

MARRONS GLACES.....Rs. 2 per dozen.

Also in pint and quart tins, in syrup, Rs. 2 and 4 per tin respectively.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

COPIES OF
OUR NEW CATALOGUE

ARE NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS.

This Catalogue consists of 232 full quarto pages, every page of which carries Illustrations of our

ENORMOUS STOCK

OF THE HIGHEST CLASS AND THE HIGHEST QUALITIES OF GOODS IN

GOLD WATCHES,
SILVER WATCHES,
METAL WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVER WARE,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
OPTICAL GOODS.

Our large purchases and special arrangements with the best established Manufacturers enable us to place the most complete variety of Goods in all Departments and at Prices it will be found difficult to beat quality for quality.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON,
CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

MADAME ALICE GOMEZ

WILL GIVE A

FAREWELL CONCERT,

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

FRIDAY, MARCH 18TH,

AT THE

TOWN HALL,

AT 9-15 P.M.

On the eve of her departure for England.

PROGRAMME.

1. Organ Solo .....Flute Fantasia.....Wolff. Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
2. Vocal Selection ..Faust.....Gounod, Mrs. C. BRANSON.
3. Recitation .....Kissing Cup Race.....Rae Brown. Mr. ERNEST ESDAILE.
4. Song .....Abide with Me .....Liddell. (With Organ accompaniment by Mr. F. P. West) Madame ALICE GOMEZ.
5. Song.....Father O'Flynn .....Stanford. Mr. F. W. KICKE.
6. Songs .....a Arietti (Romeo et Juliette)..Gounod. b Tarantelle. Mrs. C. BRANSON.
7. Songs .....a Melisande in the Wood .....Alma Goetz b A Folk Song .....Clutsam. Madame ALICE GOMEZ.
8. Recitation.....Rubinstein's Piano and what he did with it. Mr. ERNEST ESDAILE.
9. songs .....a When thy Blue Eyes.....Lassen. b Spanish Love Song .....Chaminade. Madam) ALICE GOMEZ.

Accompanist—Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

Special Exhibition Gold Medal Grand Piano by "MAND."

PRICES :—Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, & Re. 1.

SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Agents.

TOWN HALL.

MR. ALEC MARSH

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH,

AT 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1 Duet.....Piano and Violin "Rondo".....Beethoven. Mrs. COLLIE and Mrs. MILLARD.

2 Song......"The Sailor's Grave" .....Sullivan. Mr. ALEC MARSH, accompanied by Mr. FAULKNER.

3 Song.....The Sweetest Flower that blows ...Hawley. Miss RUSSELL, accompanied by Mr. FAULKNER.

4 Songs .....a "Life".....Blumenthal. b "My Love is come" .....Marzials. Mr. ALEC MARSH, accompanied by Mr. J. DACOSTA.

5 Songs .....a "Gone" .....Sullivan. b "And yet" .....Blumenthal. Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

6 Violin Solo "Adagio and Andante" .....Handel. Mrs. COLLIE, accompanied by Mrs MILLARD.

7 Operatic Song "Toreador Song from Carmen"...Bizet. Mr. ALEC MARSH, accompanied by Mr. J. DACOSTA.

8 Songs .....a "The Rose" .....Noel Johnson, b "When the Swallows homeward fly .....M. V. White. Mrs. GROVE, accompanied by Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON.

9 Song......"Long ago in Alcala" .....Messager. Mr. ALEC MARSH, accompanied by Mr. J. DACOSTA.

ADMISSION :—Rs. 4, 3 and Rs. 2.

Plan of Hall at SOUNDY & Co.

GREAT BILLIARD MATCH.

By general desire ordinary Billiards will be played AT THE

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, BOMBAY,

TO-NIGHT, and TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 9-15.

JOHN ROBERTS (Champion)

VERSUS

S. RAMAYA, 3000 up, 2000 Points Start.

Mr. ROBERTS will give a display of Fancy Shots EACH EVENING at the CONCLUSION of the BILLIARDS.

A Plan of the Room may be seen and Seats booked at the above Hotel.

J. ROBERTS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Co. Ld. invites Tenders for the PURCHASE of about 13 Tons BRASS SCRAP available at Nagpur, C.P. and consisting chiefly of cut pieces of cut Brass Boiler Tubes.

All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tenders for purchase of Brass Scrap" and addressed to the Chief Storekeeper, B.N. Railway, Kharagpur, at whose office the Tenders will be opened on 22nd March, 1904.

The Agent and Chief Engineer reserves the right to reject any or all Tenders.

By Order of the Agent and Chief Engineer,

D. B. CRITCHLEY, Chief Storekeeper.

Kharagpur, 14th March, 1904.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the SIR J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay, OPEN from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M.

ADMISSION—One Rupee.

Season Tickets—Three Rupees.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amounts to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR.—One of the most Powerful Tonics made, contains Phosphorus, Damiana, Nux Vomica and Coca—a sure remedy for Debility, Nervous Exhaustion, Poverty of Blood and Loss of Appetite.—Per bot. Rs. 3-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

JACOB'S DELICIOUS BISCUITS.—Kimberley, Walnut Cream, At Home—Fairy Cakes Orange Slices, Five o'clock Tea, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,

---

SEASON PHOTOGRAPHS—A fine collection of Bombay Season Photographs such as Hunt, Manœuvres, Coronation Parade, Races, Horse and Dog Show Masonic Ball, &c., are ready for inspection at RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SON'S Art Photographic Salon, Tata Nippon Building, Fort—Lift available.

TONGAS and PHAETONS for WATHAR, PACHGANI, and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply to BAPOO SHERKAR, Head Office WAI.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA SALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co. Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Sittings, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply O. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Re. 1. Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

---

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Sweetens the breath Strengthens the gums arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8 Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

WEST AND CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission, Agents undertake the following work :—Stevedoring, Tea Agencies, Procuring and Supplying of Good Materials and Provision of all kinds. House and Land Agencies.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and punctuality and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routs to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminii.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERM APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 00=1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0=2 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1=3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2=4 gallons Rs. 30-0 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

Specially for

KEMP & CO., LTD.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

Crest correctly Engraved.....	from Rs.	6 0
Crest and Motto.....	"	8 0
Crest and Monogram	"	10 0
Monograms only	"	5 0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	"	2 8
Address Two Lines, any style	"	4 8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions.....	Rs.	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions.....	Rs.	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved.....	Rs.	3 0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved.....	Rs.	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards.....	Rs.	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards.....	Rs.	2 0

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND..	9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....	400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchwang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	... ...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	... ...	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	... ...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and Interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to

J. C. SPEIRS, Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :

19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS OF

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,

ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—

THE SECRETARY,

MESSRS. MAX MINCK & Co., LD., LAHORE.

5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,

8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	Rs.	a. 11 0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post		3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.		5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,

COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together ; in the same trench their bodies were laid ; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust ; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory ? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured" ? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me ;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable ? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS ; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway :—It is really a trying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, harmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of VETARZO, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Purifier. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

Agents for India :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and [illegible]

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of debility, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c., practical observations on marriage and full directions for renewing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness and shorten life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and all sufferers should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial) from THE NEVILLE JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Clairmont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Anas. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1904.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS, THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week : First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York.

31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours : 7 A.M. to 7-30 P.M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAME MURDOCH, Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£475,000

HEAD OFFICE :

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore, Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo, Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay, Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Elya, Mombasa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 1,75,000

RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 1,75,000

OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Naval Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Mussoorie (April to October).

Sub-Agencies—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moulmein City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER :—

SUNDRY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS (or house receipts) 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.	
1 to 12 Months 5 " "	
6 Months 4½ " "	

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 50, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Remittances on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, interest half-yearly, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rates to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th July, 1903.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 250 BAGS MARSEILLES HARD SHELL ALMOND.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Uncleared Warehouse, Victoria Dock, by order of Mr. Laljee Pershotum and on account and at the risk of Messrs. F. Fischer and Co.

Ex. S.S. R. Rubatino,

F F / 4372 / 250 bags Marseilles hard shell almond.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance the next day of sale, the purchaser shall pay the duty landing charges and all other fees and clear the goods from the warehouse.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE NEW FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, below the offices of Sir D. M. Petit Bart the very valuable French-polished teakwood and blackwood new household furniture of the latest design made by Madras carpenters consisting of drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, marble top tables and cheffonyre, cabinet, sideboard, revolving and plain topped office tables, single and double mirror door almirahs, sliding dining table, bedsteads book cases, jardiniers, marble topped dressing and washband tables, Davenporte revolving bookstand, card table, bedroom sofas, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW ON THE RIDGE ROAD, MALABAR HILL, KNOWN AS DEKNA LODGE, (Dr. BAHADURJI'S BUNGALOW.)

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz.

All that piece of freehold ground, admeasuring 5,939 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or bungalow, cook-room, stables, and outhouses standing thereon situate on the west side of Ridge Road, at Malabar Hill, in the Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 572, new No 2711, old survey No 2, and new survey No 7186, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No 3166 and street Nos. 116-12, Ridge Road, and bounded on the east by the said Ridge Road, on the west by the property of Kursondas Madhavdas, on the north by the property of Nemchand Melapchand, and on the south by the property of Vizbhoccandas Atmaram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

Printed copies of the particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the office of Auctioneers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE,

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, cupboards cabinets, dumbwaiter, sideboard wire cots, iron bedstead, electric table fan, 2 new sewing machines on stand.

The property of a Gentleman—Consisting of crockery, plated ware, napkins, table cloths, steel trunks, cooking utensils, servants and necessary tents, cartridges, gun impliements, camp furniture, cutlery.

1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.

1 cottage piano by Doerner and Son, in good order.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Marmora—

P. & N. 1/9—9 cases each 12 Pitch and Son's Leopard Head Brand smoked hams,

AT 2 P.M,

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 second hand off cc shigram.

1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.

1 second hand vis-a-vis,

And at y other carriages and horses which may be offered,

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, and 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room, office room, and bed room furniture of the latest design, rich glassware and crockery ware, best plated ware, standing and floor lamps by Hink's, Persian and Brussels carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano, grand father's clock, engravings and etchings, English-made light rubber-tyred Victoria, by Marshall & Co., strong bay Arab horse, set of harness, side saddle, choice garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of Dr. CARL BACH proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th March, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the surplus stock of an English firm.

Consisting of glass and crockeryware, enamelware, tinwares, leather goods, games, iron bedsteads, ice cream machines, bath tubs, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

By order of the Commandant 31st Lancers, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

34 cast horses, belonging to the 31st Lancers, amongst the lot there are Arabs, Persians and Walers from 14 to 15 hands, suitable for riding and driving.

The horses will be on view on Monday.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1. Handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1. Handsome strong second-hand victoria in very good order.

1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle

1 Gray pony, quiet in harness.

1 Brown waler gelding, 16 hands, R A charger in good working condition: absolutely quiet in harness and saddle fast and showy horse.

1 handsome strong small fashionable mail phaeton with rubber tyres, in very good order,

1 Jaffrabad cow with calf.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMONDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst, at 3 P. M, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bholanath Kesowlal Dave.—

1	Packet containing	2	diamonds	about	14 14½-16	rutties'	
1	do.	do.	1	do.	do.	13 12-16	do'
1	do.	do.	41	do.	do.	43 5½-16	do.
1	do.	do.	42	do.	do.	45 1-16	do.
1	do.	do.	60	do.	do.	58 9-16	do.
1	do.	do.	255	do.	do.	74 6-16	do.
1	do.	do.	250	do.	do.	78 12-16	do.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within a week.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE BELLASIS ROAD AND PAREL ROAD IN 1ST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the site the following valuable building sites for the term of 999 years :—

Plot No.		Area
30	A	453-33 each square yards.
30	B	
30	C	
30	D	
8		741 square yards.
9		793-28 "
10		718-67 "
11		826-67 "
11	A	760-07 "

Plan for sites, condition of sale, building conditions, form lease and all further particulars can be had on application the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th March, 1904.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 10.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£86 3-4	= + 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£95 1-4	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling		
Loan	£103 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3-8	= + 1-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 1-4	= + 1-8
3 months hence	26	= + 3-16
Spot in New York	56 7-8	= + 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·14 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20·45	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 3-4	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	= do.
3 " " "	3 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 5-8	= do
7 day market loans	2 5-8	= do

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000

Rs. 23·70	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 23·20	do	Bombay
Rs. 6·90	do	Madras
Rs. 56·80		

At 1s. 4d.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. Nil	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 3·20	do	Bombay
Rs. Nil	do	Madras
Rs. 3·20		

At 1s. 4 3-32d.

Minimum rate received 15 per cent.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 60,50,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000
Extra allotments nil.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 5-16. F.-M. steady.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 7 1-2 Buyers.

RAPESEED—
Brown 31 1-3. A.-M. Tone easier.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 33 3-4, M.A.-. Sellers, Steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 5-9.

SKIN SALES.
Sheep skin sale closed to-day.
Fair demand, Madras dull and prices par, to 1 1-2d. lower, Bombay 1-2d. to 1d. lower.
Total quantity sold, 729,000.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats easier. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 8·52 — 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
8·19 — 18	8·18 — 18	8·18 — 18
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8·16 — 15	8·14 — 17	7·89 — 15
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·15 — 9	6·82 — 6	6·72 — 6

Receipts at U. S. Ports	14,000
Do. last year	14,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil.
Do. do Continent	5,000

In New York—

Spot	16·00—15
Futures, month of March	15·45—57
Do. do. July	15·79—56

In New Orleans—

Spot	15 5-8—3-8
Futures, month of June	15·80—71
Do. do. Sept	13·41—29
Tone at close	easy.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 16th March, 1904 :—

Cotton	6,455 bales.
Wheat	17,733 cwts.
Linseed	25,894 "
Rape, Sial and Mustard	12,243 "
Gingellyseed	5,548 "
Poppyseed	120 "
Groundnuts	624 "
Castorseed	2,038 "
Rice	4,932 "
Myrabollams	5,931 "
Oottenseed	18,239 "
Mowraseed	13 "
Gram	1,667 "
Joowar	13,028 "
Maize	691 "

BOMBAY, MARCH 17.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 7-32d.

Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 11-12d
French Francs	8	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	8	do	do	138½
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		132
Shanghai	30	do	do	185 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	Nominal.

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ..... Rs. 98-11
1st Settlement 30th March " 98-9
Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do	10th Mar.	5 do
Bank of Bengal	do	10th Mar.	6 do
Bank of Madras	do	22nd Jan.	7 do

The seeds and wheat markets are closed to-day on account of the eclipse.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales ..... 8,000 bales.
Imports ..... Nil.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June,
8·08 — 13	8·05 — 13	8·03 — 13
June.-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept
8·03 — 13	8·01 — 13	7·77 — 12
Set-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·04 — 11	6·71 — 11	6·61 — 11

COTTON.—The local market is slightly easier and prices are partially Re. 1 to 2 lower for ready cotton. In Broach, however, quotations are unchanged; and the same remark applies to forward deliveries. The tone is quiet but steady.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G. Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	255	242 235	20 March.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	260	248 ...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	260	248½ ...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions)	M.-G. 269	262 ...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	253	245	do
Jalgaum do, ...	255	247	do
Khandwa do.	264	...	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	272	265 ...	do
Karanja do, do,			
Akola do. do.			
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	278	271 ...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	282	274 ...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	345	334 320	do
Surat ...	363	... ...	do
Bhownugger (M. G ...	282	272 ... 25	May
Do. M.G, ...	278	268 ...	"
Mutia (M. G.)	271	261 255	25 March
Dharwar (S.-G	...	... 295	25 May
Western	...	... 276	do.

The following is the statement of the Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 16th March :—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of Straits Dollar coinage on the evening of the 9th March		87,78,000
Value of Government Silver on	do. do.	46,42,000
	Total	1,34,20,000
	Rs.	
Add—Silver received during the week on account of Straits Dollar coinage	3,80,000	
Do. do. Government	49,48,000	53,70,000
		1,87,90,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of		
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes		
New Coin paid to the Currency Department	16,00,000	
Do, Reserve Treasury	26,00,000	42,00,000
Balance on evening of the 16th March. 1904		1,45,81,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.	
Silver held on account of the Tenderers	91,64,000	
Do do Government,	54,26,000	
	1,45,90,000	
There is in addition awaiting Assay—		
Bullion received for Straits Dollar coinage	Rs.	
Bullion belonging to Government	14,35,000	
	14,25,000	

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GOMPERTZ—March 11, at Calcutta, the wife of R L D Gompertz, Telegraph Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PRIOR—DURHAM—March 5, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev W Kitchen, Charles James Prior to Blanche Adelaide, daughter of the late Captain William Durham.

DEATHS.

ORR—February 29, at Mirzapur, Adolphus William Outram Orr, District Superintendent of Police (son of the late Major A P Orr), aged 46 years.

ROSENBERG—March 9, at Lockhart, Devicolam, Baron Otto George Gohn Michael von Rosenberg, aged 42 years, of pneumonia.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m., High water, 0-10a. Low water, 5-50m., 5-15 6a.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.

Grant Medical College, annual prize distribution, H. E. Lord Lamington presiding, 4-45 p. m.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 4th inst., due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Farewell concert by Madame Alice Gomez, Town Hall, 9-15 p. m.

John Roberts' match, Taj Mahal Hotel, 9-15 p.m.

THE Band of the 121st Pioneers will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand to-day.

COMMERCIAL CLASSES.—The following students have successfully passed examinations in Short Hand in D.D. Adenwala's Classes:—Elementary.—Mr. Sarah Shemtob, R. J. Ezekiel, Danis S. Monteiro, and Elias Gonsalves. Theory—Mrs. Helen Hallums and Perozshaw Pallonji Patel.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umsinga" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 21st and 22nd Instant respectively.

PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURE.—The last of the series of six lectures on "Indian Epigraphy, Antiquities of Archæology" will be delivered by Mr. Devdatta Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, M.A., in the University Library at 5-15 P. M. to-day. The lecture is open to the public.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Ganpat Annaji, a Hindu, who had two previous convictions against him, was charged with the theft of a copper bowl of the value of Rs. 5, on Wednesday night, the accused was passing along the Cooperage with the bowl on his head like a cap, when a police sepoy doing duty there arrested him on suspicion. On making inquiries the policeman found that the bowl belonged to a Parsee gentleman living in a tent opposite to the Back Bay Bath. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater Inspector Coxen charged Jivan Kalianji, a Hindu, with being in illegal possession of two bottles of cocaine. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, who appeared for the accused, admitted the truth of the complaint, and said his client was an habitual cocaine eater. Mr. Coxen said the accused had already been convicted three times for selling cocaine. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs 200, but as the man could not pay the fine, he was sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The cocaine was confiscated.

WATER POLO.—A Water Polo tournament was held between teams, representing the Back Bay Swimming Bath and the Victoria Swimming Bath on Saturday last at the latter bath when a large number of swimmers were present to witness the contest. The teams were composed as follows. Europeans—Messrs. J. H. Cooke, (Captain), C. Johnstone, J. W. Knight, S. H. Gray, L. Meli, W. Winnet, H. E. Bayning. Parsees—Messrs. K. B. Pavri (Captain), A. P. Patel, C. R. Mistry, P. B. Godiry, M. S. Kotwal, M. M. Fracis, B. M. Vajifdar, M. Dady C. Golwala acted as umpire and referee, and Messrs. Framroz C. Golwala E. F. Kerrawala acted as scorers on each side. Seven goals were made in all, of which the Parsees scored six and the Europeans the remaining one. A scratch water polo tournament will be played at the Victoria Swimming Bath at 5-30 p. m. on Monday in celebration of the "Jamshed Navroz" festival when all members of the Bath are invited to attend.

AN EARLY MORNING VISITOR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahomed Moolji a Mahomedan against whom there was a record of two previous convictions, was charged at the instance of Inspector Stenson with house-breaking and theft of currency notes, cash and sundry articles of the value of Rs. 117, the property of Motichund Umedchand. It appears that the complainant, who is a commission agent, closed his shop in Mandvi on Monday evening and went home. About 3 o'clock next morning one Damji Khimji, who was asleep on the "otla" of the shop was aroused by a noise and on looking up saw the accused break open the door and enter the place. Damji aroused a Parisi watchman who was asleep there and informed him of what had occurred. They both pretended to be asleep and as soon as the accused came out of the shop with a box in his hand they pounced upon him and arrested him. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

A SHOP LIFTER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday morning before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Sub-Inspector Sykes charged Girdhar Dalpat an old offender with stealing a watch of the value of Rs. 6, belonging to Balla Bhicaji. The evidence showed that the complainant was employed in a liquor shop at Falkland Road. On Wednesday afternoon the accused went to the shop and asked for a drink. The complainant served him with liquor and then proceeded to attend to other customers. While the complainant was so engaged the accused removed the watch from a nail in the wall and walked off. Finding the watch missing and the accused had disappeared, the complainant rushed out of the shop and saw the accused about two hundred yards away from the place. He at once gave chase and arrested the man at the corner of the street with the watch in his hand. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CONCEALING POSTAL LETTERS.

YESTERDAY morning before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court Inspector Bartley charged Hurri Goonaji, a postal delivery peon, attached to the Byculla Post Office, with secreting and destroying postcards, letters &c., in course of transmission and thereby committing an offence under section 52 of the Indian Post Office Act of 1898. The evidence showed that on the 3rd instant, an employe of the Byculla Post Office went into the postman's dressing room and there he noticed in the pocket of a coat hanging on a peg, some torn letters and postcards. He reported the matter to the Postmaster and on enquiries it was ascertained that the coat belonged to the accused. On examining the contents of the pocket eight torn postcards, one letter and one money order acknowledgment were found in it. It was further found that all these postcards, &c., were entrusted to the accused on the previous day for delivery at Kamatipoora and were to be delivered on the 2nd instant. It was alleged that the accused with a view to save himself trouble had concealed them.

The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

CAPTAIN GUNDERSEN, of the Norwegian steamer Bygdo, has been sentenced to four days' imprisonment at Port Arthur for giving information to a Japanese. He was simply speaking to a Japanese in the train between Dalny and Port Arthur when he was arrested. His ship went to Shanghai under charge of the first Officer, and Captain Gundersen when released, followed as a passenger in another vessel.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

KOLABA DISTRICT NOTES

As I wrote to you in my last, we are now uncomfortably ensconced under canvas amid the burning heart of the Karjat Ghaut slopes with every thing high and dry and without a sprinkle of the expectant mango showers. What it will be like next month, goodness alone knows. But judging from the present heat—and Karjat is said to be the hottest place in the district—it bids fair to be a season of sun stroke and malaria.

The trouble of the locust is another item of inconvenience to mankind, but this is nothing when compared to the destruction wrought by these pests to the forest and vegetation. Swarms of locusts several square miles in area are even now, as I write, infesting my tent and the tree above it with the probability of a crash somewhere. They were met with three months ago at Nagothina, Pen and Khalapur and their frequent presence augurs ill for the season and suggests they have come to stay. Every fruit-tree, the eye is cast upon, is found bereft of its verdure and the seasons supply will therefore be little or nothing this year.

The presence of plague in the vicinity calls to recollection the opinion of physicians that a hot climate retards the disease. That this is not true may be gathered from the fact that the town of Karjat with the Railway Station has only lately been subjected to a trying time and the population depleted to a large extent. Plague is even now raging and counts its victims by dozens weekly.

Neral, the next Railway station from Kargat en route to Bombay is also infected with plague inspite of it being at the foot of the Matheran Sanitarium and looked after so much owing to this. Several fatal cases are daily reported and the Government establishment have gone into huts by way of segregation. Nevertheless the Sanitarium is largely resorted to as usual, and there is no lack of the bustle and high spirits at the Railway station, with the Tonga Agents, Carrying Co. and the coolies, swinging away with your loads of portmanteaux etc, as soon as you alight; and the chorus of the Palki Walla with his beautiful memsaheb squatted inside in deep thought on the programme of enjoyment, adds a blend to all things noisy, and the journey up hill, of an otherwise tiresome seven miles, is soon finished. At the thresh hold of the Sanitarium the salubrious climate, the beautiful orchards well constructed roads and the far off structures of English like Villas come to view and the visitor is inclined to think that the unique position of Dr. Thomson as Physician, Magistrate, Police and Forest and Sanitary Commissioner to boot, in sole charge of this place is really an enviable one.

The enterprising citizen of Bombay who has undertaken the construction of the railway line from Neral to the Sanitarium, has already commenced preliminaries and surveyors are now on the spot tracing and surveying the line. The work promises to be a tough piece of business. But the Engineers concerned know what they are about and if the line is a success we should have trains running straight into Matheran by next season.

Nobody, except those in the know, would believe that the "Thakurs"—Hillmen—inhabiting the forests on both sides of the Railway line from Khandala to Karjat, are not quite so honest as they appear to be. The vigilance to which these men are subjected by the Police and village authorities is enough to brand them as a bad lot. It is said that systematic pilfering has been going on in the houses of Railway officials and subordinates on this line. Visitors to the Sanitaria of Khandala and Matheran and even the Police themselves have in some mysterious way been fleeced. In consequence the fiat has gone out that the village Patels should under pain of dismissal, muster the hillmen twice daily at 8 a. m and 6 p. m. and record the result in a Muster Roll, and warn the hillmen that if found outside the village limits without a written pass they will be punished. The Police make frequent raids to the villages mostly at night to see if the roll is regularly posted up and the hill men are indoors. If one or the other is wanting and the Police are merely low paid constables,—it is easy for your readers to guess the result.

For my own part my sympathy is with the hill men, as I know them, from 20 years experience, to be an honest and law abiding class.

RAMBLER,

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain J. W. P. Merewether, Assistant Political Agent, First Grade, is appointed Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Captain W. Beale, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 22nd March.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. O'Donnell, Political Agent, Third Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 17th May or subsequently and is also granted furlough for one year in continuation of the privilege leave.

Captain H. S. Strong, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, has been permitted to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

Mr. A. Willard is appointed to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government and to be in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments, with effect from the 7th March during the absence on deputation of Mr. Joseph Bocarro.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Surat, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Ghulam Dastgir, Bar.-at-Law, is appointed probationer under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules, and is posted to Sind.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S., is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on 30th April in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eighteen months.

Mr. F. S. Punnett, First Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on 30th April in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eight months and fifteen days.

The Reverend H. T. H. Bountree, Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted an extension of furlough for seven months and eight days.

Major W. E. Jennings, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., on return to duty, acts as Health Officer of the Port of Bombay vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, V.C. C.I.E., I. M. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. Rowland, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days, combined with furlough for twenty-one months and twenty-three days, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th November last.

MDLLE. DAGMAR IN BOMBAY.

MDLLE. DAGMAR, an old favourite with Bombay audiences will appear next week at the Gaiety Theatre with a strong company which will produce the play of "Zaza." Mdlle Dagmar plays the part of "Zaza" a diva of the variety stage whose story appears to be a combination of "Nana" and "Camille" without the tragic ending of either. From a person of no morals she develops if not exactly into a conventual saint at least into the regenerated woman with a past, a character which has been a favourite one with playwrights in recent years. Zaza's salvation is wrought through her affection for Dufresne who eventually discards her. The play opens with a scene in the singer's dressing room at the theatre and throughout the five acts there many dramatic situations. The company supporting Mdlle Dagmar is a capable one and with a part which gives ample scope to her own abilities, Mdlle Dagmar should have full houses on the two nights of her appearance. "Zaza" will be produced on Thursday and Friday next.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual prize distribution in connection with the Indo-British Institution, Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon at the hall of the Institution in Hornby Road. The Right Rev. Dr. Pym, Bishop of Bombay presided. The function was attended by a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, who took interest in the Institution. The hall was tastefully decorated with plants in pots, flags and bunting for the occasion.

THE REPORT.

Rev. H. F. Lord, the Hon. Secretary read the report for the past year, which showed:—

There were 54 applications for admission into the school during the year, these applications referring to no less than 79 children. Of these 23 actually came into residence, while, some who were passed for admission did not take advantage of the permission owing to various reasons. The greatest care had to be taken regarding the applications lest the charitable intentions of the Institution be abused. Thirteen children were removed from the school. Of these three boys passed out in the usual manner and had since obtained work as mechanics. There were at the end of the year 83 children in the school of whom 50 were boys and 37 were girls. There were five fresh admissions of day scholars. The Boys' School was inspected by Mr. Prior, Educational Inspector, C. D, on November 27, 1903, and the Girls' School by Miss Ashworth, Inspectress of Schools on November, 9, 1903, both of whom reported very favourably of the instruction given to the children of the Institution. Athletics still continued to claim the attention of the boys. In the Junior Cricket competition the eleven worked their way up to the semi-final stages, winning twice before they suffered defeat. The Cadet Corps continued its work, but some time must elapse ere it would come much to the fore as the school at present had so many young children who are disqualified from active participation as Cadets. Messrs Piper and George who had given entertainments in support of the funds, and numerous other friends who had so kindly helped in supplying the wants and amusements of the children were specially thanked by the Managing Committee. A special vote of thanks was also accorded to Messrs Spanton and Co. for continued liberality in granting a discount of 1-3 on all accounts for bread supplied to the schools. In concluding this brief record the Managing Committee desired to thank all their supporters. Among other donors of large amounts the various Lodges of Freemasons might be mentioned, specially Lodges St. George, Perseverance, Concord and Caledonia. Their steady and liberal support was thoroughly appreciated. An increase in these would be gladly welcomed, and it was felt such an increase would be forthcoming if only more knew that such sums were not despised.

The children of the Institution then very creditably went through a well arranged programme of songs and drill to the great amusement of those present, who received every item with rounds of applause.

Mrs. Pym having been unavoidably absent on account of illness, prizes were distributed to the children by Mrs. Batty.

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The chairman in addressing the meeting said:—He made his first appearance at the Institution that day as its patron, and no public function he had had to discharge since he came to Bombay, had given him greater pleasure. He was proud to be a connecting link in the history of these schools—dating back as they did to 1833 and carrying their useful work forward, as he hoped they would do to a very remote date in the future. He was glad to have that opportunity of bearing testimony, as the latest Bishop of Bombay, to the binding obligation laid upon their Church to discharge to the utmost of their powers the very obvious responsibility of providing for the necessities, especially the educational necessities of the Indo-British population. If some persons in that community thought to take a heretical view his Lordship could only say he was sorry for them. To glance for a moment or two at the annual report which was presented to the meeting his Lordship thought he would carry his hearers with him, when he said that it amply justified the existence of this Institution. The reports of the various inspectors were on the whole satisfactory, and that of the Rev. H. Arnold on the religious instructions given in this Institution was destinctly good. Commending one of Mr. Prior's remarks, "I think too much had been attempted" to the special attention of the meeting his Lordship said that was the bane of modern education. It was often much more the fault of an educational system which aimed at furnishing the few clever scholars at the expense of the many of only average or poor ability, than it was of the teachers. He rejoiced to see that athletics were thought worthy of mention in the report. He was a profound believer in the educational value of good games. He was also glad to see that the management had exercised a wise economy in the matter of staff. It seemed to him good in everyway that, when possible, boys and girls should be classed together, and should work together. It was good for them both, to say nothing of the economizing of the resources of the teaching staff. In conculsion he said he would like to say a few words about the present position and future outlook of the Institution. He believed he was right in saying that some people objected to contributing to its funds, because it occupied such palatial premises and such a splendid site. He could understand that objection if the outlay had come out of the funds of the Society. But such was not the case. They had to thank the generosity of Government and that being so, he could not conceive of any one grudging these children all the advantagous which came of bright and beautiful surroundings. They had a distinct educational value of their own, which he for one would be sorry to take away. It was felt by some that they had several schools in Bombay which appeared to cover the same educational ground. If that was so, it was a waste of power, and ought to be remedied. It was quite clear that in the course of 60 or 70 years the educational conditions of Bombay had materially changed, and it was also quite conceivable that in the course of time some of their institutions might have departed more or less from their original purpose. He would propose to summon a conference of those interested in the management of their different schools to review the whole ground, and to see what was best to do. The time had come, he believed for reconsideration of the whole subject. What they had to keep before them was that the different objects of the various institutions shall be fulfilled; that church schools, whatever their particular aim shall be second to none in the city,—he meant, of course, in the general education; that they shall be adequately furnished and staffed; and that nothing shall be left undone to give a thoroughly sufficient education to their children. Nothing to his mind was more abhorrent than to profess—under the sacred name of religon to provide good education—and then to starve

ARE YOU GOING HOME ?

If so, make your preparations early and write to

THE

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

FOR SAMPLES OF THEIR

RENOWNED

LALIMLI

FABRICS

INCLUDING

CLAN TARTAN

TRAVELLING RUGS.

ALL GUARANTEED

PURE WOOL

	From Rs. a.	To Rs. a.	
SUITING FLANNELS in all weights and mixtures, plain striped, and checked	2 8	3 8	per yard
SHIRTING FLANNELS ...	2 0	2 8	do
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL	at	2 12	do
TWEEDS	at	2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do

(All materials 54" wide)

TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide..... at 1 8 do

BLANKETS.

Rs. a.

BED BLANKETS, in White—Size 6' by 5', 7' by 5', 8'by 5, 8' by 6½' feet Rs. 4-8, 5-4, 6-0, 8-0, each.
BED BLANKETS, Scarlet or Brown—Rs 4-12, 6-0, 7-0, 9-0, do.
BED BLANKETS, Medium weight in Scarlet only .....from 2 2 do.
HORSE BLANKETS—Black, 6' by 6' 4 2 do.
SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6½' by 4½'.....From Rs. 1 12 to 2 12 do.
ARMY BLANKETS .....from 2 3 do.

TRAVELLING RUGS.

In genuine Clan Tartan patterns, size 90" by 60"—Rs. 12 each.

(SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST.)

HOSIERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS, BALACLAVA CAPS,

SOCKS, STOCKINGS, CYCLE HOSE AND SANITARY GREY UNDERWEAR

OF THE FINEST QUALITY

"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

A Fresh Shipment of some

MAGNIFICENT NEW MODELS

of this Celebrated Makers

HIGH CLASS RELIABLE

PIANOS.

An inspection Solicited.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHI.

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES.

"MINTON" PAVEMENT DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,

WHITE GLAZED TILES.

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, Working Drawings, and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,

7, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Idest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem (including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

121, MEADOWS STREET.

REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

THE

MUSIC SHOP

Where you can have the best selection of all things

MUSICAL

AT

LOWER PRICES

than you would probably pay Elsewhere.

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest,

1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1863 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 200 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, J. H. DuBOULAY, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain E. H. BAYFORD, A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, by 12-30 p.m., on MONDAY, 21st March, 1904, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town until 2nd April, 1904, when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Dated Malabar Point, 14th March, 1904.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1904.

SOME ETHNOGRAPHIC DETAILS.

ANOTHER volume of the Census of India made its appearance yesterday. It consists of Ethnographic appendices being the data upon which the Caste Chapter of the report is based. Mr. Risley in introducing it, tells us that in accordance with the order of treatment adopted in that chapter the physical evidence has been set out first. It consists of summaries of measurements and diagrammatic seriations of the individual data which serve to establish the types. The social grouping comes next, followed by a general map locating the main physical types and a number of small maps illustrating the distribution of the more important tribes and castes. The fourth appendix which occupies the greater part of the volume, comprises a number of accounts, derived from various sources, of some typical tribes and castes of the various ethnic regions. The selection is said to have been made with the object of covering as much ground as possible, and giving within a moderate compass, yet in fairly full detail, descriptions of some of the chief constituent elements of the population of India. Last of all are quoted at length the theories of caste by Mr. Nesfield, Sir Denzil Ibbetson and M. Emile Senart, which have been referred to in the main chapter. The last of these theories, it may be remarked, is reproduced in the original French. As only a small proportion of the population of this country read English, and an infinitesimal fraction of the English reading public also understand French, the value of that reproduction must be at once apparent. The selection otherwise is of undoubted interest and does not leave much to be desired. The typical tribes and castes of the Turko-Iranian tract are dealt with by Mr. Hughes-Buller and of the Indo-Aryan tract by Mr. Risley. Of the Scytho-Dravidian tract, the Bombay Ethnographic Survey is quoted with reference to the Prabhus and Sir James Campbell's "Gazetteer" of the Marathas and Deshasth Brahmans while Mr. J. A. Dalal writes of the Kathis. Of the Dravidian tract Mr. W. Francis contributed the chapter on the Shanar and Vellala, Mr. N. S. Aiyar of the Nayars and Izhavas, Mr. Risley of the Santal, Bhumij and Munda, and Captain C. E. Luard of the Bhils, and Khangar. Of the Aryo-Dravidian tract, Mr. Crooke writes of the Chamar, and Mr. Risley of the Babhan. The Mongolo-Dravidian tract is next dealt with, Mr. Risley writing of the Bagdi, Baidya and Bengal Brahman. Of the Mongoloid tract Mr. Gait's chapter on the Khasi from the Assam Census Report of 1891 is reproduced; as also his chapter on the Angamis and Aos, while Mr. Risley writes of the Limbu. Sir J. G. Scott's chapter from the "Gazetteer" of Upper Burma and the Shan States is quoted on the Was; and finally Major Shakespear writes of the Lusheis.

Of the new contributions Mr. Hughes Buller's papers claim first attention. Of the Marris, he tells us that tribal accounts show that the nucleus of the tribe was left behind by Chakas the Rind when on his way to Satghara in the the Punjab. They entered upon a course of raids and incursions, They were joined by other tribesmen who became participators in good and ill, subsequently in tribal land and finally in kinship with the tribe. Of the Brahuis we learn that they consist of a number of confederated units on the lines of a Baloch tribe, a confederacy of heterogeneous and independent elements possessing common land and uniting from time to time for purposes of offence or defence, but again disuniting after the necessity for unity has disappeared. Thus the two bands which unite the confederacy are common land and common good and ill, which is another name for common blood feud. Homogeneity of race was by no means a necessary element of the semi-military formation in which the Brahuis were constituted and it is heterogeneity rather than homogeneity which is the striking feature of their composition. As in the case of the Baloch, there are certain groups among the Brahuis, the members of which are looked upon as a subject race, with whom no self-respecting tribesman will intermix. These are blacksmiths, professional musicians and slaves. Mr. Risley's chapter on the Rajputs is a noteworthy paper. The traditions of the tribe he shows to go back to the dateless antiquity in which so many royal pedigrees seek refuge. Of these Rajputs the fire-tribes are supposed to have been brought into existence by a special act of creation of comparatively recent mythological date. After the Kshatriya had been slain by Parasu Rama, gods and men, and more particularly the Brahmins, says Mr. Risley, began to feel the consequences of the loss of their natural protectors. The earth was over-run by giants and demons, the sacred books were held in contempt and there was none to whom the devout could call for help in their troubles. Viswamitra, once a Kshatriya, who had raised himself to be a Brahmin, by the might of penance, determined to revive the race that had been exterminated and moved the gods to assemble for this purpose on Mount Abu. Four images of of Dharba grass were thrown into the fire fountain and called into life by appropriate incantations. From these sprung the four fire tribes, Pramar, Sulanki, Parihar and Chauhan. What more probable or more simple?

Mr. Dalal's paper on the Kathis is brief but instructive. He speaks of them as a strong and robust race inhabiting the peninsula named after them and whose warlike propensities are wellknown. They went there out of banishment and swallowed up those who gave them sanctuary. To-day they are mostly serfs on the soil, having lost their patrimony by large expenses and indolence. Those who have not lost all, soon will, we presume, for Mr. Dalal tells us they are renowned opium-eaters. But "through their poverty and indolence shine the tall statures, handsome faces and blue eyes in both sexes, distinguishing them prominently from the various other castes and tribes of Kathiawar" Of their origin a remarkable story is told. When the Pandavas lost all in the great game of gambling at Hastinapur, they had, according to the terms of the game, to betake themselves to forest life for twelve years and at the end of that time to pass for one year so secretly that their whereabouts might not be discovered by the Kauravas. If the places were discovered they had to pass thirteen more years in exile. They managed to escape the heavier penalty, but in order further to persecute them, Kathi, the father of all Kathis, was brought out of the earth and enjoined to maintain himself in plunder and cattle-lifting, Pandavas' cattle being nearest to hand. He became chief of Dhar in Central India, married an Ahir girl, and the race gradually sprung into existence. A Kathi will eat all manner of food except the flesh of the cow, deer or peacock and has otherwise much more liberty than many of his neighbours. Captain Luard's chapter on Bhils also furnishes good reading. He takes the Bhils in Barwani in the Satpuras as his subject. In that region they have been little affected by civilisation and live a primitive kind of existence. The report that a white man is approaching is often enough to cause immediate flight. His remarks on the Khangar refer to the specimen to be found in Bundelkhand. The Khangars of that locality are held to furnish an example of a caste out of a tribe, one portion being still to a great measure in a primitive state, while the other section has been admitted within the circle of Hinduism. All the papers are full of information. But it is not possible to glance at them all. It must suffice to say that the new volume of the Census Report is one of the most scientifically valuable.

THE NEW NAVY ESTIMATES.

THE Navy estimates and the explanatory statement of the first Lord of the Admiralty for 1904-5 will have more than usual interest for those of the public who wish to see the two-power standard maintained. More than half the increase of £2,432,000 for 1904-5 is accounted for by the fact that it is proposed to pay the whole balance still due on April 1st on the two battleships recently purchased from the Chilian Government and to provide ammunition for them. The Board of Admiralty expressly disclaim giving any stimulus to the expansion of armaments by a large shipbuilding programme, but maintain that when other Powers adopt such programmes, they must be taken into account. The changes introduced into the flag list on the recommendation of Lord Goschen's Committee to get younger men into that list are dealt with at some length by the First Lord in the section on "personnel." The gradation from the captains' list to the flag list is still by seniority and not by selection, but the First Lord thinks that there can be no better system since the principle of selection is rigorously applied to the actual employment of officers once they have reached the flag list. He has no doubt that the Order in Council headed "Flag officers" admits of a Captain being raised to the temporary or local rank of Rear Admiral with the full authority of that rank. An interesting scheme has been devised whereby young surgeons and young clergymen can join the navy for four or five years and then decide either to continue or retire with a gratuity. The selection of candidates for nomination under the new system has proved a complete success and there can be no doubt that the scheme will do much to restore the waning popularity of these two branches. Recruiting, it is satisfactory to learn, leaves no room for complaint, and the increase in men proposed for next year is 4,000, including 400 officers, 2,437 seamen, and 1,300 stokers. Another interesting and satisfactory feature is the increase in numbers in the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. The latter has made an excellent start on the Thames and the Clyde with about 1,000 enrolments in each case, and is likely to be established on the Tay, Forth, Mersey, and Severn, and elsewhere. Turning to new construction the amount proposed in the Estimates is £11,654,176. Owing to the purchase of the Chilian battleships, Parliament is to be asked to sanction two new battleships and their commencement in the autumn, instead of three, and their commencement in April as originally provided for in the 1904-5 programme. Between April 1st 1903, and March 31st 1904, there will have been completed and passed into the reserve six battleships, nine armoured cruisers, one second-class cruiser, two sloops, three submarines, eleven destroyers, and eight torpedo-boats. On April 1, 1904 there will be under construction eight battleships, 13 armoured cruisers, one second-class and four third-class crusers, eight scouts, 23 destroyers and 11 submarines. Of these, three battleships, five armoured cruisers one second-class and four third-class cruisers, eight destroyers, and ten submarines are due for completion by March 31st 1905. The ships to be commenced during the year are two battleships (already mentioned), four armoured cruisers (three in dockyard and one by contract), 14 destroyers (all by contract), and 10 submarines (all by contract). Turning to the distribution of the fleet, the Australian squadron is to be constituted as soon as possible. The Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet has been given complete and continuous command of the home destroyer flotilla, and the Home Fleet will shortly consist of four battleships of the "Royal Sovereign" class and two faster ships of the "Duncan" type and the two newly purchased Chilian ships.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

MAY it be hoped that for the present season the plague epidemic in Bombay has reached its maximum and is now on the decline? The figures for the seven days ended on Tuesday show a decrease of 64 cases compared with the total of the previous week, but plague is so prone to belie any general conclusion regarding it that we hesitate to assert that the turning point has been passed, until there are further indications of decline. Next week's returns may show a rise, but we earnestly hope they will not but will reveal that the fall which has been usually co-incident with the arrival of the hot weather has firmly set in. Last year the epidemic was prolonged into the hot weather to an unusual degree, but as the pest this season has been marked by less severity than was the case twelve months ago, it may not be undue optimism to believe that the maximum point of the epidemic has now been passed. The mortality from the disease last week, though below that of the previous seven days, was still sufficiently high. There were 994 plague deaths registered as against 964 in the preceding week. Compared with the return for the corresponding week of last year the number represented a decline of 132 plague deaths. The mortality from all causes last week was 1491, a decrease of 83 compared with the statistics of the preceding seven days. This decline brought down the death-rate per thousand from 105·47 to 99·91. Plague continued to be most virulent in Byculla, the deaths from the disease there numbering 92, only seven below the previous week's record in that locality. Kamathipura registered 81 fatal cases against 73, but both Bhuleshwar and Dhobi Talao exhibited substantial decreases. The only district free, however, was Walkeshwar, even Upper Colaba recording two deaths. There were 54 deaths from fevers compared with 52 and 184 from pthisis and diseases of the respiratory system as against 246, a decrease of 62. The birth-rate exhibited a substantial increase over the previous week's total, the figure being 322 against the preceding total of 257 and 230 the number for the corresponding week of last year.

IT is unlikely that the vacancy among the Additional Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, due to Mr. Lely's appointment as officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, will be filled up as the cold weather session is so near its close.

THE 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, the 9th Gurkhas, the 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, and No. 4 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners, are to be employed on the construction of the cart road between Lansdowne and Dagodda.

IT is expected that definite news will be received at Peshawar this week from Kabul, regarding the Mohmand Boundary Commission, as the Amir's decision cannot be much longer delayed now that the winter season has passed.

THE "Pioneer" says that a complete reconciliation has been effected between the Maharaja of Ajodhia and the Raja of Mahmudabad, whose temporary estrangement has been the subject of some remark and some speculation in the Indian Press. The result, which will be welcomed by all friends of the Oudh Talukdars, was, we understand, largely due to the intervention of an European official, who is a common friend of both gentlemen.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 15th was 1491, giving a death-rate of 99·91 per annum per thousand as against 118·94, the corresponding period of last year, and 140·62, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 57 died from fevers; 994, plague; 27, small-pox; 11, measles; 0, cholera; 2, leprosy; 50, phthisis; 33, diseases of the nervous system; 134, affections of the respiratory organs; 39, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 32, still-born; 108, old age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 78; Brahmin, 54; Lingaet, 6; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 788; Hindu low-caste, 138; Musalman, 327; Parsee, 35; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 41; Eurasian, 2; European, 3 Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes. 0; The total number of births was 322 as against 230 the corresponding period of last year, and 220 the average over the past five years.

A MEMORABLE wrestling match took place at Lahore on Monday in the vast "sarai" at Shahdera next to the celebrated tomb of Jehangir. There were fully thirty thousand natives present, and the scene was an extraordinary one, the excitement being intense. There were wrestling matches practically throughout the whole day but the chief event was the match between Kallu known as the "Star of India" and Keekar Singh the "Giant of India." Both are enormous, man the latter being a veritable giant. The result, however, was somewhat disappointing. Kallu at once assumed the aggressive, and somehow quickly got his opponent down, but not on his back, as he had to do, before victory could be claimed. Keekar Singh regained his feet but in the struggle his hand was deeply cut and although he attempted to continue, he eventually had to withdraw and acknowledge a technical defeat. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore controlled the whole arrangements and the vast crowd behaved with exemplary patience and good spirit.

OF the estimated total annual production of tin in the world (80,000 tons) the Straits Settlements (British) furnish 50,000 tons. The Dutch East Indies supply 18,000 tons, while Germany and Bolivia each contribute 5,000 tons, writes "American Industries." With a view to counteracting the predominance of England in the supply of tin, efforts have been made to develop new sources of the mineral. In addition to American projects for the refining of Malay ore, the German press has recently called special attention to the recent discoveries at Cape Nome (Alaska) and certain rich deposits in Siberia. The latter have long been known to exist, but no attempt at developing them seems to have been made. Recent discoveries in South Africa would, however, indicate that the British possessions have reserves which would still leave England in control of the bulk of supplies.

THE Gorgistan, which arrived at Karachi on Saturday, reports that she was stopped by a Russian torpedo boat in the Red Sea. A gun was first of all fired, after which a signal was hoisted requiring the vessel to stop immediately, and this was done. A boat was then lowered and an officer and crew pulled up to the Gorgistan, but as none of the Russians could speak English a printed paper was presented to the Captain according to which he was required to produce the ship's register, log book, manifest, bills of lading, and to state where he was from and where going. After satisfying himself the officer made a note in the log book and returned all the ship's documents to the Captain. There were other vessels belonging to the navy at some distance all of which appeared to be going in the direction of Suez.

SOME BOOKS OF THE DAY.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA, by Alfred Chatterton (G. A. Natesan & Co., Esplanade, Madras, two rupees) consists of a collection of papers on the important subject of agriculture as pursued in the Madras Presidency. Most of these were written during the last two or three years and were published in Madras journals or Reviews and are now embodied in one handy volume much of which is of general interest and application. The progress that has been made in scientific discovery and invention in the last fifteen years has, by comparison, so changed the aspect of the industrial and agricultural situation in India, that the necessity for a diffusion of some knowledge of the new developments has become doubly urgent. Whether those in high places who might heroically be responsible for initiating or inspiring changes in the right direction, will take an enlightened and practical view of the vast opportunities for benevolent intervention lying ready to their hand, is not so certain in this country of what may truly be called a floating Government, and so far, much has not been accomplished. The great subject of Irrigation has been considered by a Commission, and its report lays stress, as Mr. Chatterton points out, on the importance of cultivation under wells, and it recommends experiments with engines and pumps. With regard to hand-weaving, little progress is made in Southern India, owing to the conservative prejudices of the people in favor of the old hand, and against the fly-shuttle-loom. To improve the warping, says Mr. Chatterton, is the unsolved problem of hand-weaving and if this be satisfactorily done, it may postpone he thinks, the gradual extinction of the community engaged in that industry. Chrome tanning has been seriously taken up in Madras and the preliminary experiments are being carried on by Mr. Chatterton, the funds being supplied by the Madras Government. After the Aluminium Department of the Madras School of Art had been five years and a half at work, the industry was transferred to private enterprise, the Government expenditure on the experiment having been more than recouped, and the making of aluminium has definitively taken its place in the useful employment of capital. In discussing water-lifts and considering the experimental results from an economic and scientific point of view, the most important conclusion Mr. Chatterton draws is that "the native methods of lifting water under favorable conditions have not yet been surpassed by the best and most improved inventions of recent years." This must mean for the lifting of water in mhotes by cattle labour, for in another paper on "Underground Water-Supply", the writer gives the cost of an oil engine and pumps, as nearly half that of cattle engaged in raising the same amount of water. The initial capital outlay would be the difficulty for the ryot, as well as the fact that the great majority of wells do not yield sufficient water to employ even the smallest engine. The question of increasing the supply of water in wells by judicious deepening and widening of their area is one that demands much consideration and would require a heavy addition to the budget. For irrigation by windmills there seems to be a fair field in India, and these are being erected in small numbers in different districts, experiments having proved that they do more work, in proportion, than cattle for the same expenditure. As to Agricultural Education, Mr. Chatterton believes that schools should be established in suitable localities where they would serve as demonstration farms where the children of the ryots might be trained in the best practices of modern agriculture. One such school to every 150,000 acres of cultivated land would be a fair proportion. For the Presidency of Madras, this would mean an expenditure of fifteen lakhs, to be raised by local subscriptions and Government advances. They should be practical institutions, capable of influencing the agriculture of the districts, and if properly conducted should add materially to the wealth and resources of the country. Mr. Chatterton offers suggestions as to the qualifications most necessary in the head of each school, and while demanding that they should be of a practical order, he considers that at first, the aim should be to influence the ryot by means of easily understood practical demonstrations. Each school should be made a centre for teaching the sort of agriculture suited to the locality and the requirements of the people. This paper is valuable in its close consideration of the various directions in which the school with its attached farm and buildings can be made to subserve the improvement of the people, and might be read with advantage by those who are working to enhance the regenerating influence of good systems of agriculture. We in Bombay seem some steps in advance of Madras in the matter of tanning, for private enterprise when it is energetic, is a healthier business that that which requires the fostering care of Government. Chrome-tanning in its highest developments has not yet established itself thoroughly in India, the heat of the climate being apparently against it, but no doubt experiments will still continue.

GEORGE SAVILE by Charles Moray (John Long) The hero of this story is the last of an old race whose strength of character was remarkable, but into whose family some strange occult influence had entered, with the result that the head of the house, however gifted he might otherwise be, had to go through a "dark hour" of the direst nature. What this precisely meant none ever knew but the individual himself and ore trusted follower. George Savile took possession of his splendid heritage and of this weird pendant to his fortune and his broad acres when quite young. His old servant was the only human being who knew of the peculiar seizure that for a time bereft his master of reason. George, conscious of this fatal flaw, determined not to marry, but to encourage his next of kin, distant cousin, to look on himself as the future Lord of the Manor and as such to marry for the sake of the property. He generously offered Peregrine Erskine a gift of £40,000 on his marriage and pointed out a suitable bride, a lovely girl with a glorious voice. The complications that beset so many people in placing their affections, where interest plainly points, made it impossible for Peregrine to please his cousin, but he cherished a dark design of inducing his first and only love Cynthia Dacres to fly with him from her own liege lord whom she does not love. The story from this point takes on a weird and catastrophic spirit which wrecks most of the designs of both the good and the bad characters. The author has shown ingenuity in working out a plot that is novel if not cheerful.

THE BURDEN OF HER YOUTH by L. T. Meade (John Long) is the story of a girl who undertook to pay off a debt of a thousand pounds, which her father had contracted and could not pay before he died. On his death-bed he told his daughter of it, and by pledging herself to pay it off, she enabled him to die happy. It was a huge undertaking and though Elinor Farrant set to work with high hopes, there seemed little prospect of her promise being redeemed before her own life ended, for the employment she managed to obtain was only paid for at the rate of fifteen shillings a week. Of course there are coincidences that are perfectly marvellous. She meets with other girls in the Home where she lodges, and very soon realises what a hard struggle young persons enter on in London who must earn their own living. A resolute good girl like Elinor has many experiences but persisted steadily in her pretty hopeless task of collecting a thousand pounds. She has a lover whom she will not consent to marry until the work of her life is accomplished. Meanwhile she does a marvellous amount of desultory good, and wins golden opinions and the affections of every one she meets, as is not always the fate of girls even when they are virtuous and beautiful. The story would not be correct if there did not open out for this heroine a road that led to her end without fading away into a weary and joyless old age while she slowly piled up the golden sovereigns to pay her father's debt.

RADHA, A ROMANCE, by Innocent Souza (Taraporewalla, Medows Street, Bombay) is the first of a series of ten short Indian tales of modest merit, and some romance, written of the different sections of the community, and bearing upon the difficulties besetting many of them. The little book is nicely bound in red cloth, and costs one rupee, twelve annas.

COLONEL SCOTT, R. E., in charge of the Calcutta Mint, proceeds Home on leave next month with the intention of retiring. He will be succeeded eventually by Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Porter now Mint Master at Bombay, but Lieutenant-Colonel McCartie, Assay Master, Calcutta will act for a time.

JAPAN'S WAR FINANCES.

THE COST OF HOSTILITIES.

PORT ARTHUR FLEET.

HAS IT ESCAPED ?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 17.

A Russian Imperial Ukase has been issued recalling Admiral Stark, the Commander of the Russian Pacific fleet, ostensibly on the ground of ill health.

The Captain of the Retvisan has been decorated for repelling the Japanese torpedoers and destroying their fire ships in the night attack on Port Arthur on the 24th ult.

The Russian admiralty has abandoned the idea of sending the Baltic Squadron to the Far East by the North-East passage.

Reuter wires from Tokio that it is not known whether the Russian fleet is still at Port Arthur.

A telegram reached the Navy Department yesterday stating that seven Russian ships passed Port Lazueff but in which direction they were going is not stated.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the war expenditure from the outbreak of hostilities until December (sic) is estimated at 536 million yen which will be met by the issue of bonds, temporary loan, drafts on the special fund and new increased taxation.

The Diet meets on the 18th instant, to consider the proposals.

The British warship Espiegle withdraws from Niuchwang as soon as the river is opened. The belligerents have been requested to take steps to safeguard British interests.

Telegrams from Colombo dated March 17, state:—The ordinary train service to and from Port Arthur has been discontinued.

The inference from this occurrence is that the Japanese have cut the railway at some point in the Liaotung Peninsula, and that Port Arthur is isolated.

The recent bombardments indicate that the Japanese fleet are keeping the garrison occupied, in order to cover the landing of an army in the vicinity of Dalny.

Lieutenant-General Stassel, Commander of the 30,000 troops who form the garrison, is convinced that the enemy intend at once to make a supreme effort to capture the fortress.

He has issued a proclamation to the Russian soldiers, exhorting them to behave worthily of the magnificent fighting traditions of their nation, and to resist the Japanese to the death. Everyone must fight to the last. He will never, never give the order to surrender.

According to reports from Kinchan, the Japanese naval and military forces have received orders to storm and take Port Arthur immediately and at all costs. It has been ascertained that scarcely half the forts built to protect the Port from land attacks are completed or have guns in position to check the advance of troops.

The official report from Admiral Togo forcibly illustrates the dare-devil fervour which the Japanese are manifesting.

He states :— 2,000 officers and men responded to the call for a few volunteers to navigate the steamers into Port Arthur Channel and block the harbour. They begged hard to be sent on the mission, and many wrote letters in their own blood, urging that the task be given to them. The Russians have burnt a large Manchurian village near the Sungari river bridge, massacring the inhabitants, including women.

The new treaty between Japan and Korea has been published. Japan definitely guarantees the independence and territorial integrity of Korea, if she entrusts the defence of her Empire to Japan in case of aggression by a third power or in case of internal disturbances.

The treaty debars Korea from contracting an alliance with any other power.

A Seoul correspondent says the Russians in Northern Korea have killed a number of defenceless people on the ground that the Koreans allowed the Japanese to conduct warlike operations in their country.

All hopes of raising the Retvisan have been abandoned. The rent is forty feet long, and patching it is impossible.

The position of Admiral Togo is reported to be mysterious. He is supposed to have gone to Vladivostock.

Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Admiral Kamamura. He signed the recent reports from Port Arthur.

The Japanese are building a line of blockhouses extending from Chinampo to Wonsan.

RUSSIANS ACROSS THE YALU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 17.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" states that Admirals Stark and Molas have been recalled.

The main Russian force has crossed the Yalu.

The Japanese naval losses to date are four cruisers and five torpedo boats.

JAPANESE SAILOR'S EXPLOIT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" states :—A Tokio telegram says that during the destroyer engagement on the 10th instant, the vessels came so close that a Japanese sailor jumped aboard a Russian boat, cut the captain over the head with his cutlass, and kicked him overboard.

STARTING PRICES ON THE LINCOLN AND GRAND NATIONAL.

SPECIAL LIMIT. Write for Probable Runners —CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE DEAD.

Sketch of His Career.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Duke of Cambridge is suffering from hemorrhage of the stomach and his condition is serious.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge died this morning.

In the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, a notable figure in the England of the last century passes away. He was the son of the first Duke, grandson of King George III., and first cousin to Queen Victoria. He was born in Hanover on March 26th, 1819, and succeeded to the title on July 8th, 1850. He was educated at Hanover by the Rev. J. R. Wood, a canon of Worcester. He was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army, November 3rd, 1837, and was attached to the Staff at Gibralter from October 10, 1838, to April 25, 1839. He was attached for two years as second Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th Royal Lancers, and served with them in Ireland, and was appointed to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 8th Light Dragoons on April 13, 1842, but later in the same month he was transferred to the Colonelcy of the 17th Light Dragoons (17th Lancers). From April, 1843, to April, 1845, when he was promoted Major-General, he acted as Colonel on the Staff in the Ionian Islands. In October, 1846, he was entrusted with the command of the Limerick District, and shortly after transferred to the Dublin District. In 1852 he was appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry at the Horse Guards, which he relinquished in February, 1854, when he left England to take command of the Guards on the shores of the Black Sea. In June of the same year he was promoted Lieutenant-General. At the Alma and Inkerman his Royal Highness exhibited the most soldierly qualities. He had to proceed to Malta on sick leave, due to an attack of erysipelas, and experienced on board H. M. S. Retribution the fearful gale in which the Black Prince was lost. He gave evidence on the experience and conduct of the Crimean campaign before a Committee of the House of Commons. On the resignation of Viscount Hardinge in 1856, the Duke was appointed General Commanding-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, since which period he held the command of the Army until the summer of 1895. On attaining his military jubilee on November 26, 1887, he was granted the patent of Commander-in-Chief. He was Colonel-in-Chief of the 17th Lancers, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Grenadier Guards and 60th Kings Own Rifles, but he only drew pay as Colonel-in-Chief of the Grenadier Guards. Writing of him on the occasion of his retirement from the office of Commander-in-Chief, a military correspondent said :—"As methodical in his fifty-seventh as in his first year of service, the Commander-in-Chief adds daily to his interesting semi-official correspondence with the officers commanding in various quarters of the globe. In his seventy-seventh year his mental and phisical activity are the envy of many a tottering subordinate on the yellow list. His voice is strident as ever, his memory unimpaired, his powers of endurance unusual, his recollection of faces remarkable, and his seat on a charger that of the seasoned Dragoon. Throughout the Army he is known as the soldier's friend, and Tommy Atkins is no bad judge. A clear head, well-balanced mind, lifelong association with men of the world, and a grand constitution have enabled his Royal Highness, while adapting himself to his environment, ever to maintain his position as a Royal Prince without losing the "bonhomie" of the soldier. Genial by nature, and blessed with a generous heart, the unfortunate have ever found in him a sympathetic listener. He is still as active in the field as in the office, is as good a "raconteur" as listener, is a welcome guest in every circle, and is a charming host. He is a most efficient Governor of Christ's Hospital, is President of the National Rifle Association, and of numerous useful national and charitable institutions, and is a sure draw at a festival dinner. Conservative of military traditions, as is natural in the head of an army with such a history he has endeavoured to direct rather than impede progress, from whatever quarter it has come. Only at the hands of a future generation can such a long and honourable military career, which is at length about to terminate, receive adequate justice."

The Duke had a passion for collecting snuff-boxes. To attempt to deal with the collection in detail would be to mention the names of all the most prominent personages, and well-nigh to give a summary of European history during the last 150 years. Not only have many been presented to the Duke, but he also inherited a large number from his father and the Duchess of Gloucester, the whole making up a collection which no doubt ranks as one of the finest in Europe. Among this marvellous assortment, including as it does beautiful miniatures and cameos of delicate workmanship and design, the Duke treasured most a plain square box made of gold, richly chased. The inscription figuring on the inside of the lid, which gives the record of the box, makes the reason for this regard apparent. It was given to George III. by his bride, Sophia Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on their wedding day (September 8, 1761), and at his death it passed into the possession of George IV., and in due course to William IV. By the latter it was given to Elizabeth, Landgravine of Hesse, by whom the inscription states, it was given to the father of the Duke now deceased. That the Duke set a high value upon this family heirloom is obvious from the fact that he never went away from Gloucester House without taking it with him. Whether he were at Newmarket or inspecting some regiment in the country, in fact wherever he might be, this box always accompanies him.

THE SEISTAN MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 17.

Major McMahon's mission is still in Seistan where there have been no recent developments.

Major Walter commanding Major McMahon's escort had a curious experience lately, a large poisonous viper creeping under his bed where it was caught and killed by two favourite Persian kittens.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

The work of the Aden Boundary Commission continues to progress smoothly. The hundred miles in the Subaishi country north of Babel Mandeb is now being gone over and the whole demarcation is likely to be finished early next month.

SIR J. WOLFE-MURRAY'S SUCCESSOR.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 17.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, the 16th March, says it is probable that Colonel H. C. Sclater, C. B. Director-General of Ordnance at the War Office will be appointed to succeed Major-General Sir J. Wolfe Murray as Quarter-master General in India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Robert William Rudall Pennington is gazetted Lieutenant to complete the establishment with effect from the 11th February.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

Commons' Pious Resolution.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The House of Commons have adopted by 182 against 68 a Resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Agreement on all Points.

A DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Reuter understands that the prolonged negotiations between France and Great Britain have resulted in a good understanding on all questions colonial or otherwise, long pending between them. All questions of principle are settled and the signature of the Agreements is expected in a few days. They cover Newfoundland, Egypt, Morocco, Siam and Nigeria.

THE KAISER AT VIGO.

King of Spain's Greeting.

The Kaiser William spent yesterday at Vigo, and exchanged visits with King Alfonso who came specially to see the Emperor.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION

Perilous Disorganization.

It is generally considered that yesterday's division in the House of Commons is symptomatic of the perilous disorganisation of the Ministerialists who disregarded the earnest whip of Earl Percy.

CAIRO JUDGE'S DISMISSAL.

Earl Percy, in the House of Commons, said that both Lord Cromer and the Judicial Adviser approved the dismissal at Cairo of Judge Blairiaux and an appeal has been lodged against the judgment of the mixed Tribunal awarding M. Blairiaux £12,000 damages.

THE HERAT BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The Herat Boundary Commission under Major Wanliss is at Bala Murgab where the Amir's representative is staying waiting for the snow to melt sufficiently to resume the demarcation.

THE TIBET MISSION.

LAMAS SOLEMNLY CURSE THE BRITISH.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The recent heavy snowfall upon the Tibet passes has somewhat delayed Colonel Younghusband's preparations for the advance from Tuna, but a start may be expected before long.

CHUMBI, SIKKIM, MARCH 16.

Tibetans at Tuna say that the proposed attack on the Mission on the 2nd March was postponed at the instance of the Lamas, who held commination services at Guru, and solemnly cursed us for three days, prophesying that the British forces would dwindle away by an act of Providence.

Tibetans report that reinforcements have arrived at Kalashar with 1,600 modern rifles, of which all but 500 are useless.

The new troops are said to include levies from the Kongbo Province, which lies on the northern bend of the Brahmaputra.

The Kongbos are a wild tribe, and are believed to be the most martial people in Tibet.

It is significant that bodies of Tibetans have encamped two or three miles east and west of the camp at Tuna, ostensibly to collect fuel.

The yak dung supply has failed at Tuna and both British and Tibetans are reduced to the use of the dung of wild asses.

LORD CURZON'S DEPARTURE,

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

It is settled that the Viceroy will sail for England from Bombay by the P. and O. steamer Arabia on April 13th.

ECLIPSE BATHING IN CALCUTTA.

A great gathering of Hindus collected at the river here to-day to bathe on the occasion of the solar eclipse this morning.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

A St. Patrick's Dinner takes place here to-night Sir Edward Law presiding and Lord Kitchener being amongst those present.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE MARKET.

Exchange here to-day on demand stood 1s. 4 1-32d ; and Government paper at 98·8 but the market was almost deserted owing to the holiday.

THE BANK OF BENGAL,

The Bank of Bengal made no change at their meeting to-day in the interest rate which remains at 6 per cent.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

The transport Assaye is due at Bombay on the 11th proximo with drafts for a number of regiments and the transport Somali on 21st instant with drafts and a large number of officers and ladies.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

There was an increase of plague deaths in India last week, the total for the seven days rising to 33,517. Principal increases are in the Bombay Presidency, Bengal, the United Provinces and Punjab.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

LORD LAMINGTON AT BROACH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, MARCH 16.

His Excellency Lord Lamington reached Broach to-day and was presented with an address by the Municipality. The address was read by the President Rao Bhadur Chunilal Venilal C. I. E.

In the address the Municipality stated that Broach boasts an antiquity of some thousands of years, but they do not know that under any other Government its people have enjoyed such perfect peace, security of life and property, liberty of action and good Government, with many other blessings as under the British Government. They pointed out that the restrictions on the levy of octroi proposed by the Government of India in recent orders may, if no allowance is made for the circumstances of comparatively stationary cities like Broach seriously cripple the Municipal finances, and not only render impossible the accumulation of a substantial balance for sanitary improvements but may cause our working balance to vanish altogether.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Lord Lamington, in reply said :—Mr. President and members of the Municipality of Broach : Ever since I arrived at the station this morning I have seen evidence of the regard with which you desire to honour His Majesty the King's nominee when he comes among you. And those evidences and manifestations of loyalty on your part are now embodied in the words of the address that you have been good enough to present to me. And I rejoice to think that whilst you make your declarations of attachment and fidelity to the King Emperor, you are at the same time not unmindful to recapitulate the benefits and blessings you have derived from British Rule. You mention your appreciation of the fact that that rule has given you peace, security, and liberty—in fact all that makes for good Government. I am naturally gratified when I find such sentiment prevailing in such an important community as this. To go on with the other items of your address I must first of all congratulate you upon having your finances in such perfect order and I am sure that those congratulations, you will allow, are in a great part due to your President, the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Venilal (Applause) and I think it is markedly to your credit that you can present such a good balance sheet when you have had to spend upwards of Rs. 30,000 in combating plague. I am happy to learn that your efforts in that direction have met with success and that you are now almost entirely free from that insidious disease. You then refer to the embarassment in which you may be placed owing to the limitation of the duties you may levy as octroi. Well, I think, your address is based on the old scale as laid down by the Government of India, and not the revised scale which the Government of India have since considered. At present you levy a duty of Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. on ghee, and although that is far higher than the original scale, yet there is every reason to believe that that scale will be allowed to you (applause.) But if you were to draw up a new scale of octroi duties on the revised scale of the Government of India and submit that to Government, I believe you would find it very likely that your revenue would be increased thereby, and at all events you would probably obtain the sanction of Government if you come within the prescribed scale laid down by the Government of India. I am glad to learn from the address that this Municipality works in harmony with the Executive Officers. That is a condition of affairs which is bound to tend to the promotion of good government all round. In regard to the navigation of this far-famed Nerbudda River as you are aware, a representation was made to my predecessor when he visited Broach. Since then a survey has been undertaken by Government officials with a view to seeing whether anything can be done to improve the navigation of the river. I believe there is a general consensus of opinion that it would be hopeless to imagine any system of dredging affording a satisfactory solution, and it has been found out by the survey that there has been very little alteration in the conditions of the navigation, though I was informed this morning by your friend and neighbour, Mr. Adurjee Muncherzee Dalal, that he considered that during the last five years there had been great changes in the channels of the river. Mr. Adurjee said he had found that of recent years there had been a considerable silting up and therefore it is proposed, by means of a large groyne set, I think, on the south bank, to cause a current by which it is hoped the accumulation of silt and sand will be removed. No doubt it is only an experiment, but I hope it will prove successful. I only call it an experiment, because the Public Works Department by no means wish to pretend that they are giving you a certain means of removing the obstruction. They are only going to make an effort to see whether, without any very heavy expenditure, some means can be found to improve the navigation of the Nerbudda (Applause). Looking back at the old history of the place I notice that even in the time of Bishop Heber, in 1825, he referred to the unsatisfactory condition of the river, and even going back 1800 years, it was narrated by historians how difficult it was to find the mouth of the river when approached by sea, and when the mouth was found how difficult it was to acquire access into the river. I believe that at the present time your exports and imports amount to 35 lakhs, whereas in 1874 they only amounted to 22 lakhs. You may, therefore, take some comfort from the fact that in that period of years there has been no diminution at all of your sea-borne traffic. You are perfectly justified to do everything in your power to increase the prosperity and growth of the town. You state that you have laboured under some disadvantage in having the railway brought to Broach. But it must be remembered by those who are engaged in trade by sea that the railway has resulted in increased prosperity to the district as a whole. I heard this morning that the railway bridge and the work which has been carried out to protect it has resulted in further obstruction to the navigation of the river. I cannot find any reference to this in the Government report, but if it is a fact you are undoubtedly entitled to consideration, if you are put to loss owing to the operations of the railway company. In regard to the reference you make in your address to the ancient history of this town, this morning I had the pleasure and gratification of being driven through your town, and as I looked at the old mosques I could not but think of the many centuries through which your town has flourished. It is a matter of intense interest to me to find any evidence of the antiquity of any human habitation, and to find the pillars of that mosque possibly date back to 2,500 years ago, causes one to reflect upon the past history of Broach. And whilst touching on the history of Broach, I would also refer to that of the surrounding country. You occupy a proud position from the fact that Broach cotton takes a foremost place amongst the cottons of India, and it is interesting to note the many experiments which have been made to secure improved kinds of cotton. In 1827 attempts were made to see whether the cotton grown in Broach could not be improved, Numberless experiments since 1827 have been made, but I think that in 1870 or come such date, these attempts were abandoned, as it was found that no imported or foreign kinds of cotton flourished here, but that by careful selection, by improved tillage and cultivation you have secured renown for the cotton grown in the district. And not only as regards cotton, but as regards the other crops I learn from your Collector that cultivation is assiduously and carefully performed. Therefore I congratulate those engaged in agricultural pursuits outside the town, on their having arrived at such a careful system of tillage, and the towns-people on the satisfactory state of their finances. With regard to cotton I regret to hear that there are still instances of adulteration performed in mixing Broach cotton with inferior cottons. Of course this has often been enquired into and many remedies have been devised to stop that system of adulteration, but it still continues in some cases. I am sorry to hear that some should diminish the quality and spoil the good name of their cotton by such insidious and unlawful means, simply to increase their own personal gains. And thank those who have come from a distance to welcome me on this occasion. I am glad to make the acquaintance of so many gentlemen interested in the life, habits and general prosperity of the Broach district. And also I have to thank the members of the Municipality and others for the manifestations of cordial greeting that they have given to me. The whole of my progress through the town this morning was brightened by seeing various displays of flags and bunting which bedecked the route, and one of the most pleasing things was the groups of happy and bright school children. The town of Broach has established for itself a reputation for the interest and care it always takes in the welfare and education of its youth. I paid a visit to the High School this morning, where, under the excellent supervision of its head master, I saw boys and young men whom I feel assured are obtaining a training which will be useful to them in their after life. I am well aware that all these manifestations of your regard, you would pay to any Governor, but at the same time I take it as a personal matter that you should regret Lady Lamington not having accompanied me. I can assure you that her Ladyship was most anxious to come, but other engagements and circumstances, prevented her doing so. Had she come with me, she would have joined with me in congratulating you on the successful circumstances under which you live. She would have been pleased at these loyal manifestations that you have been good enough to set before me, and I am certain she would have wished you, as I do myself, all prosperity for the future of the town of Broach and its neighbourhood. (Applause.)

P, W. D, APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The following Public Works Department arrangements are announced :—

Mr. F. B. Woods Deputy Examiner of Accounts is granted six months' leave.

Mr. G. Bayly from leave joins the office of Examiner of Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. C. H. Barratt officiates during the absence of Mr. Murray on leave as a Superintending Engineer in the Punjab.

Mr. Ryan Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkand Railway, has six months' leave from 25th proximo, Babu Bhuggobuty Churn Ghose officiating.

Mr. H. C. Trotter is transferred from Bombay to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway ; Mr. S. C. Tomkins from the United Provinces succeeding him in Bombay.

Mr. Rhe Philipe, Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has ten months' leave Mr. Muirhead from the Central Provinces acting for him ; Mr. Swetchham from Rajputana Circle officiating for Mr. Muirhead in the Central Provinces and Mr. Sinivassa Iyer being appointed Examiner of Accounts in Rajputana.

Lieutenant Magniac R. E., officiates Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, and Mr. Mills is confirmed as Deputy Manager of that line.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A PLANTERS' MEMBER.

MADRAS, MARCH 17.

The Governor-in-Council has appointed Mr. H. P. Hodgson, additional member of the Madras Legislative Council to represent the planters' interest in place of the Hon. Granville Q. Acworth whose tenure of office expires to-day.

LADY AMPTHILL NURSING INSTITUTE.

In connection with Lady Ampthill Nursing Institute already announced, a small Committee has been formed with Colonel W. R. Browne I.M.S. as President and Major G. G. Guffard I. M. S. as Secretary and has been decided to take a house in Madras, and to a start the Institute immediately.

THE Y. M. C. A. MADRAS,

The Young Men's Christian Association in Madras celebrated the 14th anniversary yesterday evening, with the Rev. Doctor Miller C. I. E. in the chair. The report for the last year was read by the president, Mr. W. R. T. Mackay. It showed good results, steady progress and new work undertaken. Interesting speeches on the objects and aims of the Society were delivered by the Rev. W. Goudie and the chairman, Revd. Dr. Miller.

ARRIVAL OF LORD LAMINGTON,

His Excellency Lord Lamington returned to Bombay from his tour in Gujarat and alighted at the Grant Road station at 7 o'clock last evening, proceeding thence to Government House, Malabar Point, His Excellency was attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary, and Captain Bayford, A.D.C. the arrival was private. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery this morning in connection with the arrival.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PERFORMANCE AT THE TOWN HALL.

Selections from Handel's immortal "Messiah" were given by the Bombay Philharmonic Society in the Town Hall last night before a large and appreciative audience.

After the adagio from the Overture had been played by Mr. G. R. Johnston, Mr. Edgar Faulkner sang the Recit. "Comfort ye" and the beautiful aria. "Every valley shall be exalted" this was well received by the audience. The chorus "And the glory of the Lord" went with a crisp attack and it is not too much to say that the chorus work was most excellent. The sopranos were ringing and true, and were most ably supported by the other parts. The soloists were in good voice. Miss Meyers' singing was a very real artistic treat, particularly—the lovely air "He shall feed his flock" and when Miss Clara Procter's sweet soprano carried on the melody, one felt there was little to complain of in want of good music, even if we are so far from Home. Mrs. Bollam sang the air "But thou didst not leave" with expression, and we must congratulate her on her able performance. Mr. Copplestone's melodious tenor exactly suited the plaintive Racits "Thy Rebuke" and the air "Behold and see." After being stirred up by the majestic chorus "Lift up your heads" quilted by the reflective beauty of "How beautiful were the feet" sung most feelingly by Miss Clara Proctor, we are roused again by the declamatory rhythm of the chorus," "The Lord gave the Word" this was followed by the explendid air "Why do the nations" The Society was indeed fortunate in having the kind assistance of Mr. Alec Marsh, the well-koown Baritone in this aria, and the sustained applause at the finish testified their appreciation of his efforts. The difficulties of this aria, are beyond the powers of nearly all amateurs and our gratitude is due to Mr. Marsh for his spirited and able rendering. He only sang once to our regret ; but we shall have an opportunity of hearing him again on Saturday, and all those who go to his concert on Saturday will be amply repaid by doing so. Last, but not least by any means, comes the work done by Mr. S.R. Johnston. The Town Hall Organ is not a beautiful one by any means, and is most difficult to register. Mr. Johnstone played right through the performance with distinction and dignity, and we compliment him on his performance. The arrangements were excellent and reflect great credit on Mr. Trevor Robinson, the Honorary Secretary of the Society. So ended a performance which must have given as much pleasure to the performers, as it did to the audience, and the Society and its conductors are to the heartily congratulated.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A Pioneer of Women's Work.

NEW IDEAS IN EVENING WEAR.

THE TRAINING OF MEDICAL WOMEN.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

There are few organizations which have done more valuable work in the co-ordination of and systematisation of women's work than the National Union of Women Workers. Its objects may be briefly summarised as the promotion of sympathy of thought and purpose, the furtherance of the social, civil, moral and religious welfare of women, as well as the focussing and redistribution of information likely to be of service to workers, and the federation of women's organizations. Miss Emily Janes, the well-known organizing secretary of the Union, has been interviewed and had a great deal that was interesting to say. "Yes, I suppose I am the foundress of the 'N.U.W.W.,' but it was originally suggested by a small local association, started by Mrs. Sandford of Sheffield, for the amalgamation of various branches of women's work in that town. The success of her venture encouraged me in the development of the 'National Union of Women Workers' on broader lines, a work in which I was much helped by Mrs. Creighton. I have, indeed, found much active support among my fellow women workers, and in particular, I acknowledge the debt I owe to Mrs. George Cadbury, of Birmingham, our hon. treasurer, who for a long time actually kept all the Union's accounts herself, and proved herself a most invaluable friend to the moment. We have many well-known women on the committee. Miss Clifford is our president, and among our vice-presidents we reckon the Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Frederick Cavendish, Lady Battersea, Mrs. S. A Barnett, Mrs. Alfred Booth, Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Percy Bunting, Mrs. J. R. Macdonald, Miss Helen Gladstone, and Miss Dorothea Beale.

Miss Jane considers the Union's greatest achievement the yearly conference, such as that held last year at Cheltenham, which has for its aim the drawing of workers together, to promote the fair discussion of disputed questions without heat or bitterness, is the best feather in our cap. The Union is distinctly non-party. It is both unsectarian and non-political, a fact which permits of women of different schools of thought meeting on a common ground. We discuss, said Miss Jane, all-round questions, such as sociology, rural housing, the teaching of domestic science, the moral education of the young, and we are, besides being associated with the Guild of Registries for Servants and Governesses, also in touch with the 'International Council of Women.' I trust we may soon have branches all over the country. We hope much from our Conference to be held next year at York. We now have thirty-eight branches all over the country, and I hope the time will come when we shall have branches of the 'N.U.W.W.' in every place. It is of special help in villages. Meantime, we have been instrumental in doing much in promoting the discussion of all questions which immediately concern women, particularly in the resolutions passed at our meetings, relating to legislative matters. By this means wide interest has been aroused on many important questions that affect women, such as Women on Educational Bodies and County and Borough Councils, Women Inspectors for Prisons, Workhouses, and Laundries, the Registration of Midwives, and the Employment of Children. The Central Employment Bureau was also started under the auspices of our 'Employment Committee. Miss Jane, it may be added, is the compiler of that most useful but too little-known annual 'The English-woman's Year Book'?"

With evening dress, as with house gowns, the characteristic note is that of the sixties, when throats were always uncovered, shoulder seams came down upon the arm, and the sleeves were of enormous dimensions. With these styles which also introduce the clumsy puff trimmings in the gown material seen long ago, there are 1830 and Second Empire effects, creating costumes in richly lined silks and velvets which are ideally charming. Evening gowns of net are more seen than entire lace costumes, the skirts of such often running to girlish ruchings above lace frills. The girdles worn with such dresses are daily increasing in width. Bias silk or velvet scarves in the same shade or in a contrasting tint, are wound several times round the waist to a height often of eight inches. The baby bodices are gathered full, there is always a drooping collar of some sort, and the sleeves are as elaborate as the style of the gown will permit. The blouses of all evening gowns are elaborately trimmed with the finest quality lace, and often embroidered with seed pearls, rhinestones, or coloured stones. The sleeves are always picturesquely designed, and as a rule are of jewelled lace. If plain lace is used, a cap fitting the top of the arm closely shows the jewels, and then the ruffles below, falling in jabot style, are left plain.

Long, flowing sleeves, or elbow sleeves with falls of lace, are very popular, though not always becoming. This year there are a great many varieties of embroidered nets, chiffons and gauzes. These thin fabrics make up charmingly without requiring a great deal of trimming. The most expensive and perhaps the smartest are of white net, with different sized polka dots of white chenille scattered over the net. Trimmings of white velvet ribbon or white satin ribbon are used with these gowns rather than lace. Gowns in pale colours are as fashionable as the all-white ; and plain chiffons in different shades made in accordion pleats and trimmed with lace to match, are very smart and effective. High-neck gowns are now as frequently used as low-neck. There is no difference between the high and low gown so far as beauty of material, elaboration of trimming or detail is concerned. In fact, it is often considered a good plan to have two blouses for one skirt—one blouse made low and the other high. The old idea of a yoke with sleeves was an excellent one, but it is not very easy to have a yoke made so that it will not look like a yoke and the consequent failure in appearance marred the beauty of the dress. Dressmakers find in the high-neck dinner gowns the best opportunity imaginable for turning out the smartest frocks. Spangled and plain laces, lace and chiffon combined, made up with an elaborate high blouse, are generally costly investments, but they seem well worth the expenditure.

Ribbon trimming assumes more and more importance in fashion schemes. The modiste who realises the possibilities of the flowered gauze ribbons set into plain materials with fagot stitching has the inspiration for a most effective frock. Ribbon bands, ruches, bouillonees, loops, ends, festoons, rosettes, etc., are everywhere. The square, stiff Louis or pompadour bows without ends are tremendously in vogue, and are seen upon a large percentage of the very latest French frocks. They are set, in graduated sizes, down the front of the draped and sharp pointed bodice that is demanding and winning recognition in the midst of the craze for shapeless boleros and berthes falling over high girdles. These bows, too, are set down the length of skirts slit up the front to simulate a petticoat effect. Superb ribbons of gold or silver gauze, upon which are embroidered flower designs in a high relief and in soft faded colours, are utilised in many ways for trimming ; but their gorgeousness demands that they should be employed sparingly and with a true appreciation of artistic values. "Evening wraps are all to be loose," said one modiste. Yet the statement is not altogether founded on fact. Most of the wraps are loose, but in their midst there is sometimes seen one of the tight-fitting Louis XIV. basque coats which has an almost annual revival. This divergence of the modistes has a note of encouragement in that it allows for the exercise of individual taste. One of these Louis XIV. coats is particularly charming in a white velvet of a superb quality. It is trimmed round the neck down the front, and round the three-quarters length coat skirt by a band of white satin applique in an open-work flower pattern. Narrows silk braid bordering the applique gives a particularly rich effect. The same trimming is used on the short hip volants and the cuffs of the bouffant sleeves. A narrow white satin vest is inserted in the front, but this is almost entirely covered by a lace jabot which falls from the throat. The same lace is used for the wide ruffles which finish the bottom of

the sleeves. The whole wrap has an indescribable air of elegance and refinement. The loose coats are all shorter than of late years. Three-quarters, or an even shorter length, seems to be popular. Panne velvet is one of the most sumptuous fabrics of the season. It furnishes so rich a background for lace or applique that there is small wonder that it is a favourite with both modiste and milliner. A pretty panne velvet wrap is in the oldfashioned pelerine effect. In reality it is nothing more than a loose coat whose fulness falls from the shoulders from beneath a tight-fitting cape. But the sleeves are so sweeping that their folds merge into those of the coat, and give the pelerine effect. This wrap is a length between the three-quarters and the hip. It is lined with salmon-coloured satin and bordered by a rich white chenille fringe headed by square lace motives of heavy cream silk, hand-embroidered with stars of black silk.

An ounce of careful observation is worth a pound of prophecy—and tons of prejudice—and a glance at the working of a great medical school for women, conducted on serious modern lines, cannot fail to be interesting as well as profitable. The London School of Medicine for Women, just off Brunswick-square is a signal instance of what women can do of their own initiative and resolute endeavour. The present building grew mainly out of public subscriptions in the late seventies, when it had been finally decided to provide no medical curriculum for women in Edinburg University. The Royal Free Hospital was then, and is still doing a notable work for women patients, and the demand for women doctors decided the authorities to promote a medical school near at hand. The present building was designed and erected at a cost of £30,000, of which £8,000 still remains unpaid; and it has steadily grown in influence and reputation until at present its books contain nearly 250 students, drawn from a field so wide as to include the Cape Colony and India. There was an application the other day from Bulgaria, and another from China. The school fronts on Hunter-street, with wings extending backwards at right angles enclosing an asphalt tennis court; and it is hoped to extend this recreation-ground by adding an adjacent area of garden as soon as it can be purchased. The floors of the building are lofty, with concreated passages, spacious rooms, and ample windows; and the general air of neatness and precision is striking, even in these days when well-conducted hospitals are the established rule. We have clearly come a long way since the era of "Bartlemy's" and Mrs. Gamp as Dickens described them to the annoyance of many of his medical contemporaries. Close on a hundred students leaving the college have received appointments during the past two years. The greater proportion took their degree either in medicine or general science in London University, and in many cases they have achieved additional honours. Two of these ladies are assistant quarantine officers at Suez and Alexandria; another is a Government medical officer of health in Gold Coast Colony, several are working in Indian appointments: and one controls a women's hospital in Persia. There could hardly be a surer proof of the enormous scope their activities command.

To make a tour of the building under the courteous guidance of the secretary is an experience worth remembering. There are three well-lit and well-ventilated lecture theatres, devoted to chemistry, anatomy, and physiology; and one finds the students, in businesslike blouses and aprons, hard at work in the five laboratories, the favourite one of the five being apparently that set aside for zoology and botany. The materia medica museum is stored with a valuable collection of drugs; the commonroom is a large and comfortable apartment on the ground floor, and the library has been provided mainly by the students and patrons. The accounts for 1902 (including investments) balanced at a total of over £34,000; while the revenue was £5,000, and a profit of £53 was carried over to capital funds. The books would do credit to any finacial house in London. Do you find medical women more patient than medical men? I ventured to ask. Not altogether, was the reply. The average physician and surgeon has trained himself in temper as in everything else, so the tact of a woman and the firm nerves of a man work out about the same. Even men are known to collapse who have to deal much with cases of insanity, so that there is plenty of excuse for women. I think women prefer to be tended by their own sex, and women doctors are certainly quicker to see through the humbug and malingering of a woman patient than the average physician is. They know women's ways and, after all, it is only with our own sex that we propose to deal. Anything beyond that is impracticable and undesirable.

Our Royalties at home, particularly their Royal Highnesses Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg, are actively forwarding the success of the 'Dress and Textile Industries" Exhibition, to be held at the Crystal Palace in the coming spring. Princess Christian is busy promoting the collection of peasant costumes of all the nations of Europe, in which she is being assisted by Mrs. Randolph Berens, who is going to contribute some valuable Spanish and Italian costumes. Indeed, such attention is being given now to dress, witness the "Crusade against Corsets" being carried on in the provinces, under the leadership of Miss Gertrude Perkins. The movement inaugurated lately in Athens by an enterprising American lady who was very anxious to persuade the Greek woman of to-day to don the classic garb is being followed by our provincial dress-reformers, who plead for the revival of the "chiton" in England. I would suggest that such enthusiasts should spend a winter in London first before they talk of Greek draperies for the modern woman, and I will promise them that the fashion they wish to restore, far from bringing them back

"To the glory that was Greece,
And the grandeur that was Rome,"

will dispel once and for all the dream of negotiating Piccadilly or Ludgate-circus on a wet day in the clinging Greek robe which may well be relegated to the poetry of the ancient world, since it is quite incompatible with the prose of the modern one.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular showing at brisk to rapid rise of pressure in the Punjab and Rajputana and at Agra and Neemuch, a brisk fall at Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Rajpur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Mormugao. The barometer is below normal almost everywhere

Winds are north westerly to south-westery at most places and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 8° in defect at Lahore, while the minimum is from 6° to 7° in excess at Ajmer, Neemuch, Amraoti, Ahmednag a and Sholapur. The maximum varied from 102° a Cuddapah to 77° at Lahore and the minimum from 78° at Cochin to 55° at Lahore and Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy on the Malabar Coast.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—Pressure being abnormally low over the greater part of the country, the weather remains somewhat unsettled everywhere, particularly in the United and Central Provinces.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th March, 1904

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·811
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·2
Dew Point	71·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·719
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10)...	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	88·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·4
General Directions of wind.*	NW, NE, N ...
Movement o Wind in 24 hours miles*	3·2

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

SOFT, FAIR DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing healing, and curative preparation ever made It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions prickly heat burns, stings of insects; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS KALYDOR

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE BY DR. CHOKSEY.

THE first of the series of lectures, arranged by the Bombay Sanitary Association, was delivered by Dr. N. H. Choksey in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute last evening. The subject of the lecture was "Some commonsense views on Plague." The Hon. Sir James Monteath presided and there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, including Surgeon-General Maconagy, Dr. J. Turner, Mr. A. K. Leslie Mr. David Gostling Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. George Lund, Mr. Mooljі B. Barbhaya, Mr. Tribowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. John Wallace, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. Meyer and Dr. B. S. Shroff.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said but few words were necessary to introduce the lecturer to those present, because many of them, or perhaps all of them, knew Dr. Choksey as well as he did. Inasmuch, however, as this was the first of the series of lectures to be delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association it would not be inappropriate perhaps if he made a remark or two on the object of the lectures and the advantages which might be expected to result from them. Every sensible person who had lived long in this country could not have failed to see that ignorance of the consequences of various acts and omissions was productive of much vital mortality, and it was hardly possible, therefore, to conceive of anything more important than the removal of that ignorance. Within his own experience a person affected with cholera came to a village which was previously free from it. His clothes were washed in a tank which supplied the village with water for drinking as well as for other purposes. Within a very short time that village was decimated, or more than decimated by cholera. The person who washed those clothes, certainly caused those deaths as if he had administered some well-known poison, but was perfecly unconscious of the fact. In this advanced town the people did not now wash clothes in drinking water, but he would not be surprised if Dr. Choksey and other lecturers were able to point out various acts and omissions, which just as surely caused suffering and death. If it were ascertained that persons all over this town were putting poison into food and drink, he had little doubt that within a very short time every sane member of the population would be aware of the fact and would be doing all in his power to get the evil removed and prevent the consequences. Why should not the same be the case with regard to the insanitary acts and omissions which had the same effect? The only reason was that the consequences were not so well understood and appreciated as the consequences of administering poison, and they would, therefore, easily understand how important it was to make these consequences understood and appreciated, and that might well be the result of these lectures. He supposed there was about a hundred people there. If each of them would undertake to make another hundred thoroughly realise the danger of such acts and omissions, and if each again passed on the information to another hundred, the whole population would be educated up to the knowledge of the risk of the disease. He could say from experience that even uneducated persons could be made to understand the importance and the advantages of sanitation. With the help of that illustration of cholera and infected clothes, he was able to induce the people of the more important villages of the district and to appoint a sanitation committee and he could answer for it that for a time at any rate the people did not wash the clothes in the drinking water in those villages, and that those villages were kept comparatively clean. People of pessimistic turn would tell them that such effects were only temporary and if people would be left to themselves they would relapse into apathy and indifference. There was indeed a great deal of truth in that. Uneducated people very readily forgot what was not before their eyes and what was not present to their senses, but that only showed that what was required was patient and persistent explanation and persuasion. He had no doubt that for the purposes of disseminating information on that point a considerable amount of money could be usefully expended, but what was required was a supply of enthusiastic and willing workers, of people who thoroughly realised what the prevention of those insanitary acts and omissions meant, and who would lose no opportunity and spare no effort to make them realise it. There was also this important fact to be taken into consideration. If everybody had an opportunity of understanding what was the result of those insanitary acts and omissions it became proper to make them punishable. If then a considerable proportion of the population realised the consequences they would not only themselves refrain from but would do what they could to prevent those making themselves and their neighbours suffer, and would take steps to bring punishment to those who were not clean. If a half of the population became sanitary from knowledge, the other half would become sanitary through fear. Doubtless, however, the most prolific individual cause of ill-health in this town was the overcrowding of which they heard so much; and the mitigation of that evil was a matter to which, no doubt, the Sanitary Association would direct some of its energy. He had read with much interest the correspondence that had been going on on the subject of providing house accommodation for the poor. There was only one remark which he wished to make on the subject. He should be very sorry to say anything in disparagement or discouragement of an industry which so largely promoted the prosperity of this country. Yet he could not but regard it as a misfortune that it was determined to locate so many mills in this cramped island, at least without simultaneously providing houses for the workers. He should think there would be many advantages of locating mills where the raw material was produced, and he feared one of the reasons why so many mills were located in this town was that that could be done without providing for the workers. It was, no doubt supposed that in a huge city like this, everybody, could find house-room somehow or other. He believed that not less than 100 000 poor people on an average had been attracted to the town, and they had been left to find for themselves where to lay their heads. However what had been done had been done and of course it it was not now possible that all the mills or many of them could be transferred elsewhere. But he thought that special responsibility rested on the mill-owners to do what they could towards remedying an evil which they had been at least partially instrumental in bringing about. He should think it would be possible to provide sanitary accommodation at a profit, or at any rate it would be in the long run profitable to keep workers in good health and in full vigour. But whether or not it seemed to him that those engaged in this great mill industry were in some way morally bound to provide such accommodation and he was not sure why they should not be required to provide it. He was glad to see that many did recognise their responbibility in the matter, and he hoped all would do so, and that before long they would see the thousands of people who swarmed from the mills into the heart of the city live in comfortable and sanitary quarters near their work, or in equally open spaces where they could easily go after they had finished their work. In conclusion, the speaker again alluded to the lecturer who, he said, had from the first devoted himself with zeal worthy of praise to the relief of those suffering from plague. There was no body better qualified than he was to speak on the subject of that lecture. (Applause).

THE LECTURE.

The lecturer first dealth with the history of the origin and progress of plague in this city and the measures adopted to cope with its ravages. He admitted with great regret that no heroic measures would avail to stamp it out All that science could do was to restrict its scope and incidence, to protect people against infection and to save at any rate, a few by measures timely and judiciously applied. The lecturer then proceeded to explain what plague was, whether it was infectious or contagious, how it infected how to recognise it, what practical measures should be adopted, and how the sick should be treated and taken care of. Continuing he said that though science had not yet discovered any specific drug against plague, it had produced a remedy potent for good, if early applied but yet not within reach of all. He alluded to the serum for the cure of plague. He could assure them that were a good serum procurable in sufficiently large quantities and applied extensively to plague patients as early in the course of the disease as possible, many more lives than hitherto could be saved. If tha were the case, he asked, did they not consider it to be their duty as public citizens to demand it from their State and appeal to the powers that be to place it within their reach. The Bombay Sanitary Association might well make a beginning in this regard and request the Government to devote, if not the same amount of money and interest, at any rate, a modicum for it, as it had done for the prophylactic inoculation. He considered that it was as much incumbent upon the State to provide a curative remedy as a protective one, and if the people would not take to the latter, than it was doubly incumbant. Let therefore a good and reliable serum be placed within the reach of all, and if the people would not go to it, let it be taken to their doors. New York and some other American cities the State provided an antitoxie serum for diphtheria and it was so lowly priced that it was placed within the reach of the poor. Should however, a visiting doctor certify that a particular patient was too poor to pay for it, it was issued free and the doctor injected it with or without a small fee. In contrast to these cities their position in India was helpless and humiliating. Whilst other countries whose interest in plague was but infinitesimal compared to that of India, conducted researches, and in at least two countries a reliable serum against plague had been made and used they must confess to their shame that after seven years of plague in this country they had no reliable serum at hand. One that they had extensively tested and that was capable of improvement the Lustig serum was abandoned—he should say most prematurely abandoned in a fit of parsimnane, and at a most important stage in its development. There existed however one reliable serum manufactured by the Pastear Institute at Paris but it was limited in amount and prohibitive in cost for general use. Obtainable as it was in Bombay the quantity required for one patient would cost from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, which was practically beyond the reach of anybody but the wealthy. Was this as it should be? It was for them to judge. Let the Yersin Roux serum which was prepared at the Pasteur Institute of Paris be made on a large scale in India and if not feasible let it be procured from Paris. He had good reasons to believe that Professor Roux would not be averse to coming to their help if proper arrangements could be made.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji vote of thanks to the lecturer, was cordially adopted.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna proposed a vote of thanks to Sir James Monteath for presiding.

The resolution was carried by acclamation,

The Chairman after thanking the meeting for their resolution referred to the appeal made by the lecturer for Government's help in regard to the curative serum. He said there was a well-known saying as to when doctors differed but he might say that if it was found that a large majority of them was in favour of the curative serum, the Government would take the matter into their consideration. (Applause.)

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S BUDGET ESTIMATE.

MR. Kazi Kabruddin moved that the budget estimate of income and expenditure of the city of Bombay Improvement Trust for the year 1904-1905, which was considered and sanctioned by the Trustees at a special meeting on the 26th February last, be recorded.

Dr. Master took exception to the sum of sixty thousand rupees set apart in the budget for the construction of the embankment wall at the Kennedy Sea Face, which was not absolutely necessary in view of the fact that the present stone embankment had served well. He asked the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Trust to be careful in matters like that. He considered the sum of sixty thousand rupees would have been better employed had the Trust devoted it in improving some insanitary streets. At one time Government built a wall along the Kennedy Sea Face at a cost of Rs. 35,000 and the whole work was washed away within a year.

Mr. Munmohandas Ramji said on the Chowpatty side there was no embankment and yet the land in that direction had not suffered at all by the action of the sea, which showed that there was no necessity even of a stone embarkment.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil drew the attention of the meeting to the enormous expenditure incurred by the Trust under the Land Acquisition Act. Each of the two special collectors was paid annually a sum of over twenty five thousand rupees, which he (Mr Hormusji) considered was exorbitant. He asked the representatives of the Corporation on the Trust whether they had any details placed before them, before they sanctioned that amount. He asked whether it was not a fact that there was not much work and that out of the two collectors, only one attended the office every day. He was also told that one of the collectors took two days' "French leave" a week. Mr. Hormusjee also complained of the delays in the inquiries of awards made by the collectors, who were the Government's nominees and whom they believed to be under their control

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad also took exception to the very high salaries paid to the special collectors. These collectors should not be provided with their own surveyors, He thought it was the business of the parties to furnish their own surveyors before the Tribunal of Appeal.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha said he had been protesting over and over again in regard to the expenditure incurred by the Trust on the Kennedy Sea Face, but all his protests had gone in vain. The Trust had asked the Government to take back the "white elephant" from them, which was at present being improved at public expense, and which the Government, would, at the termination of the period for which it was given, claim as their own and that was to say the least scandalous. With regard to the employment of the two Collectors on such high salaries, he might say that the Government "ruled the roast," and though a protest had been made against the employment of two such highly paid officers, it came to nothing. These Collectors, again had an army of sixteen havildars, who were paid Rs. 105 per month, and though protests were made against increasing the costs of the establishment, an explanation was given which was by no means of a satisfactory character. That was all nothing short of waste of public money.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula in replying to the remarks of members said that the two special collectors were Government officers under the Improvement Trust Act and also under the Land Acquisition Act under which they acquired these properties. Government acquired these properties for the Trust. It was distinctly provided in the Act that the expanses of the machinery thus employed by Government should be paid by bodies by whom these properties had been acquired. Government had appointed those Collectors and had provided them with establishments, and the Trust was bound to pay for them. He was not competent to judge if the salaries paid to these officers were very high, but it must be remembered that these officers had to decide complicated questions affecting properties valued at lakhs and lakhs of rupees, and they must be men of high standing, deserving of high salaries. That was the reason why the Trust could not make a representation to Government on the subject; but if the Corporation were so inclined they were quite competent to do so, with regard to the employment of surveyors under these collectors, it might be explained that the procedure followed at these tribunals was quite different from that observes at the High Court and the object of appointing these surveyors was to minimise the expenses as much as possible.

The budget was then recorded.

A STREET SCHEME

The Corporation then considered the following report of their Committee on the City Improvement Trust's street scheme on the Co-operage and Wellington Lines Estates, their police accommodation scheme at Sheppeni Road in the Byculla section E. Ward, their street scheme on their Wodehouse Road Estate:—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution, dated the 1st February 1904 which has been asked by that Resolution and by Resolution dated the 22nd February 1904, to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the schemes of the City Improvement Trust, beg to state, in regard to the two street schemes, that they see nothing in them requiring a representation to Government, under Section 27 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, except to provide a full and proper scheme for drainage in the plans. In regard to the Police Accommodation Scheme, they beg to invite attention to and express concurrence in, the remarks made by the Committee, appointed by Corporation Resolution dated the 7th January 1904, in their report, dated the 12th January 1904, on a similar scheme for the Agripada Estate.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha in moving the adoption of the report said that the police accommodation scheme ought not to be undertaken until accommodation for those who had been turned out of their houses had been provided.

AMENDING THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Committee next considered the Report of their Committee regarding proposed amendments in the Municipal Act in respect of drains and drainage works in the city.

The report was still under discussion when the Corporation adjourned till Thursday next.

Two little children of Berlin who had never left that city were recently taken into the country, a German paper tells us, for the first time. For a long time they regarded its wonders with solemn-eyed disfavour. Finally they were shown a flock of sheep grazing in a field. Then, indeed, a look of glad recognition came over the face of one of them, and turning to his little sister he cried out "Look, Elise, there are lots and lots of little sheep without wheels!"

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

INDIAN VIEWS ON THE WAR.

IT is authentically reported that, once upon a time, an Indian official of His Highness the Nizam's Government found himself, at a Residency function, seated next to a British General. He was a man who had had the training of both Indian and English Universities, and bore his academic honours "thick" upon him. And the English Officer, thinking probably that he could not have a better opportunity of getting to close quarters with the great Indian Political problem, asked his neighbour what he thought of the Indian National Congress. Perhaps, it would have been offensive to ask straightaway if he was a Congressman. The Indian's reply was, however, startling. "What have we to do with the Congress?" The General, no doubt, raised his eye—brows and his companion continued to explain: "We are allowed to bear arrows without restriction. The Army is entirely officered by us. The highest positions in the State are actually filled by us. In fact we have here all the privileges that British Indians want. And so where is there room for an agitation for political rights in Hyderabad?

The self-sufficiency of the average Hyderabadee could not have been better expressed. And one may be inclined to ask whether "this" is the man who can take any interest in such an international struggle as is now going forward between Russia and Japan. But the Russo-Japanese War is a much bigger question than the Congress. The spectacle of a small power like Japan challenging the Russian Colossus to a mortal combat touches the fancy and enthusiasm of all, and of the Oriental the most. Hence does it come about that people, who ordinarily value newspapers merely as possible sources of enlightenment as to their own merits and misdeeds scan the telegraphic columns of their evening papers anxiously now and the demand for early now has already led to more than one attempt, on the party of enterprising men, to subscribe for Reuter's telegrams direct and publish them in Hyderabad morning and evening.

Besides, within those areas "administered by the Governor-General but not forming part of British India" there are gathered together thousands of His Majesty the King-Emperor's British Indian subjects from all parts of India. And they are as keen politicians as any to be found anywhere in British India. The Ganpati festival has found a permanent home amidst them. The Tilak case could not have created anywhere else a profounder sensation than here. And would you believe it, they were represented by about twenty delegates at the Congress meeting held in Madras last December. And they express themselves, too, much more freely and emphatically than their compatriots elsewhere, a circumstance probably due to the fact that newspapers not being allowed to be printed here, there are none to "agitate" for them systematically.

Well, here are three views of the situation in the Far East, each in its way authoritative and each definitely original.

I certainly wish that Japan would win, but she is sure to be defeated. The speaker was a Hindu, and a Professor of a College,

How do you make that out? I asked humbly. Judging by the situation, it looks all the other way. Japan has secured the command of the sea. And Russian troops in Manchuria are not even two lakhs from all accounts.

True, but Russia is a vast country with tremendous resources. And it will be the old story of the pigmy fighting the giant. Besides, I don't believe the story about Russian finances being in an unsatisfactory condition. What has become of all the gold and silver got out of the Ural mines, I should like to know? It never came into the market.

"Resources may be readily admitted," I edged in again, "both in men and money. But what would be the practical use of them, if the necessary number of men could not be put into the field at the right moment? And you know the Siberian-Manchurian Railway is something over six thousand miles long."

"I see all that. Still I say Russia will win."

"And why?."

"Because Ramnarain says so."

"And who is this Ramnarain?"

"The astrologer who predicted the King-Emperor's illness and the postponement of the Coronation. And he says that England will be defeated.

Is that the same thing as saying that Russia will win?

"Certainly. How could England be dragged into the war, if Russia were victorious?

After that I had perforce to shut up.

How foolish the Bengalis are?" exclaimed another friend much-travelled and Christian, to me one evening, as we are taking a stroll through Municipal-lamp-lit streets.

What new folly have that foolish people been guilty of? I asked rather taken aback.

Have you not read, in the papers, that they intend offering prayers in their temples for Japan's victory?

What is the harm if they do so? Japan is an Asiatic power and England's ally.

Suppose Russia took India how would these pro-Japs fare then?

That lighted up a school boy memory of long ago, of a boy who scamped his English lessons for fear he would have to do it all over again with a new language when the Russians came. But I did not tell him so.

"What an idea Mr.——! For one thing the Russian, could have little chance of coming if the Indians had any voice in the matter. There is not an educated man in the country but feels that we could not have better rulers than the British,"

"Yet these fellows abuse them in their Congresses and their newspapers.

"That is merely a testimony to the goodness of the rule. If mistakes are pointed out it is simply because the people want the British rule to last."

"But what about the masses?"

"They too realise the advantages of British rule in their own way. Only the other day I came across a Hindu villager who was obstreperous in his praise of the white Sirkar."

"What made him do that?"

"He had seen a countryman driving in a much grander carriage than the Governor's and pass the Governor without so much as throwing a salaam at him."

At that point we parted.

The third comment was brief. It came from an Eurasian gentleman who bought his news cheap, at the counters of a Literary Society, at eight annas the month. "It's like the black," said he meaning Japan.

I looked up.

"They attacked Port Arthur without giving notice. That's what I call unfair.

And he hurried away pursued evidently by the thought of the unfairness.

P. V. N. in the "Pioneer."

ONE of the saddest features of the Russo-Japanese war, from a universalist point of view, says the "Straits Times," is the loss to the world of to-day, and to the ages that are to come, that will be entailed by the destruction or distribution of the wonderful art treasures of Japan, so as to fill the war chest and provide sinews for the struggle with the European foe. All the world must admire the spirit which prompts the entire Japanese nation in its present emergency. In over 2,000 years the illustrious fame of the women of Carthage has not diminished.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 18.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

For consent decree.

1203—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee Pestonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy and others vs Virbaijee widow and Mulla and M.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1271—Bicknell, M and M.—Lakhshmidas Valjee and another vs Gungabai, widow, and others—Mansukhlal J and H; Little and Co; and C L and Co.

1305—Mansukhlal J and H—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Gunbahai widow and others—Little and Co and Mansukhal J and H.

1292—Captain and V—Hajee Osman Abba vs Dada Abba—Bicknell M and M.

1272—Edgelow, G and W—Fakirchand Premchand and others vs Maneckbai, widow, and other.—Tyabji, D and Co.

1275—Crawford, B and Co—The B B and C I Railway Co vs N C Macleod—Little and Co.

1278—Pestonjee, R and K—Noor Mahomed Haji Oomer Dawood vs N C Macleod,—Ardeshir, H D and Co.

1279—Daphtary and K Rangildas Bhukandas vs James Herbert Donkerby—Ardeshir, H D and Co.

1281—Crawfords, B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Tokersey Jadowji and others—Payne and Co.

1282—Crawford, B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Motiram Jadowji and others—Payne and Co.

1283—Mansukhlal, J and B—Koreji Jayraj vs Bassumbhoy Visram and others—Crawford, and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For consent decree.

395-02—Sorabjee and J Framjee Dadabhoy Alisjee vs Khurshedjee Temuljee Munsif—D D and Scoundras.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

(2-04—Payne and Co—Davjee Vussonjee and other vs Shridhan and Co—Tyabjee and Co.

133-03—Craigie L and O—Gordhandas Khatau and another vs Shaw Wallace and Co—Little and Co—Part heard.

394-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Dwooder Umersey vs Bai Ambai widow and others—K B Mehta—For Postponeme.

168-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Nowrjee Jehangir Hormusjee vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee—P R K and P.

211-03—In person—Parshtam Narran vs Motibai widow and others.

364-03—Tyabjee and Co—Damodhar Coomersey vs Bai Amba widow and another—K B Mehta.

360-03—Thakurdas and Co—Curimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Ahmedali Moosabhoy and others—Sorabji and J.

627-01—Captain and V Ameenabibi widow vs Masoodbi widow,

131-00—Thakurdas and Co—Famalbhoy Visram and others vs Janbai and others—Little and Co—Thakurdas and Co—Mulji and B.

121-03—Little and Co—Ebrahimbhoy Mahomedbhai v Hassambhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co

212-03—Shamrao and M—Bilandrai Dharmdas Rambhugat—Malvi A and M.

146-03—Captain and V—Devi Golam Jewolaprasad vs Tulsidas Netram—M K Vakil.

95-03—Crawford B and Co—Haji Haffid Hajiaffer vs Gangji Narput—Bicknell—M and M.

621-01—Mansukhlal J and H—Gordhandas Radhakison vs Vithaldas Rampas—M B Chothia, Ardeser H D and Co and Tyabjee D and Co,

201-01—M B Chothia—Bai Jethibai widow vs Madan Daweey and others—Chitnis and M

11-01—Shamrao and M—Shanker Bhagvan vs Dholladas D'Taramlatt Mancharam—Edgelow G and W.

456-03—Smetham B and N—Bessowjee Issar vs She Great Indian Peninsula Ry Co—Little and Co.

151-03—Payne and Co—Kika Khoosal and another vs Rustomji Ardeser Cooper—Mulla and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For dismissal of caveat.

2-04—Mansukhlal J and H—Premabahu widow vs Muljee Amidjee—Pestonjee R and K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes,

411-02—Craigie L and C—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co and others—Payne and Co and S B and N—Part heard

Commercial cause for taking evidence on issues.

614-02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Belar and another vs Chotalal Javedas—K D Shroff.

For further directions on Commissioners report.

181-99—Payne and Co—Aba Gunny vs Haji Janmahomed Haji Osman and others—Payne and Co Captain and V and Smetham B and N.

Testimantary suits.

13-03—Matubhai J and M—Jethibhai vs Jethabhai Veeram —Little and Co.

26-99—Balkrishan V N K—Bhawani Shanker W Patuck vs Martand Parshotam Joshi—Inperson.

Long Causes.

535-03—Mantri B and N—Harrichandra Yeshwant and another vs Franklin Hercules Athaide and another—Dikshit D and S.

168-02—In person—Merwanjee Eduljee Bamboat vs Framjee Eduljee Bomboat—In person.

688-02—In person (a pauper)—Bai Raicore widow vs Gocha Maroo and others—Balkrishan V N.

702-03—Maganlal J and G—Vithal widow vs Uaijee Bhimsey and another—Matubhai J and M.

664-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Sarabai widow vs Ahmed Meeya Haji Mahomed.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

241-03—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Wabeekhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirazi—Craigie L and O.—Part heard.

2168-03—Jamsetjee and R—Vishwanath Moreshwar Anja and others vs Miya Saheb Abdulali Miya Saheb Sarafali—Smetham B and N—Part heard.

63-03—Tyabjee—D and Co—Damodar Mathuradas vs Birjee Mathuradas and others—Manukhal J and H.

1703—Edgelow G and W—Soondersas Cursondas Valabdas vs Maneckvahu widow and others—Mansukhlal J and H

THE REMOVAL OF "COUTTS'S."

The moving of Coutts's Bank from its old to its splendid new quarters is an event of no small significance, for it means the closing of a long chapter probably more crowded with interest than the records of any other bank in England, writes the "Westminster Gazette." It is getting on for two centuries since James Coutts migrated from Edinburgh and opened a bank in the Strand, being joined later by his brother Thomas and during all these years the bank has numbered among its clients many of the greatest and most historic personages in our country. Both Nelson and Wellington drew their cheques on Coutts, Sir Walter Scott put his earnings in their custody, and so did Dickens and Macaulay. George I. was a good client and friend of Thomas Coutts, and ever since our Royal Family has been loyal to No. 59, Strand. But Thomas Coutts the shabby little man who was once so familiar a figure in the Strand, had a rare knack of making powerful friends.

The story of his romantic marriage with his brother James's maid-of-all-work, and of their three daughters who became respectively Marchioness of Bute, and Countess of Guildford, and Lady Francis Burdett, is well known, but well worth recalling. The lucky guinea is still treasured in the Strand which was once put into the millionaire Thomas's hand by a benevolent gentleman who mistook him for a beggar, and who met him at dinner a few hours later. And then what a treasure-house of secrets those strong rooms at 59, Strand are, with their iron doors each a ton weight, and their marvellous collection of boxes and trunks containing who knows what wonders! The owners of many of them are unknown, and some have not been opened since Burke and Washington were schoolboys. And now their rest of half a dozen generations is to be disturbed, and the place that has known them is to go.

FOR WOMEN

Much That Every Woman Desires to Know

About Sanative Antiseptic Cleansing

And about the Care of the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent in the antiseptic cleansing of the mucous surfaces and of the blood and circulating fluids, thus affording pure, sweet and economical local and constitutional treatment for weakening ulcerations, inflammations, itchings, irritations, relaxations, displacements, pains and irregularities peculiar to females. Hence the Cuticura remedies have a wonderful influence in restoring health, strength and beauty to weary women, who have been prematurely aged and invalided by these distressing ailments, as well as such sympathetic afflictions as anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria, nervousness and debility.

Women from the very first have fully appreciated the purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy which have made the Cuticura remedies the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for annoying irritations, and ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

☞"Send for "A Book for Women."

Horses, Dogs, Birds, Cattle

ELLIMAN'S
HORSES, CATTLE, SLOUGH, ENGLAND
ROYAL EMBROCATION
1/- 2/6 & 4/6 EACH
EMBROCATION

190,000 OWNERS OF ANIMALS
Have secured a copy of the
Elliman First Aid Book
For HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE,
192 pp., Illustrated.
Per 1/- Copy.
BUT
If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/-, 2/6, and 3/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.
ADDRESS—
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, Eng.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.
ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS.
The **Elliman** R.E.P. Book.
FIRST AID in ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS, HYGIENE OF THE ATHLETE, MASSAGE, &c.
256 pp., Illustrated.
Price 1/- post free throughout the World, stamps or postal order (Foreign Stamps accepted), or upon receipt of booklet covers from 3 bottles of ELLIMAN'S Universal Embrocation, or sight of bills showing purchase of three 1/1½ size, or one 2/9 or 4/- bottle,
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before Broken, Corns when Painful, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.
Bottles 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

60 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.
HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC
Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, Pleasant to take. Highly rec

PURELY PERSONAL.

LOOKING at the numerous portraits in the illustrated papers of Prince Alexander of Teck, the hero of the Royal wedding the other day, one saw the presentment of a smart, well-set-up young soldier, goodlooking, like all his family but with his straight black brows wearing a frown—almost a scowl—suggesting the terrors of the camera in the bad old days of iron head-rests and long exposures, when a visit to a photographer and to a dentist were almost equally disagreeable. It is, however, rather an interesting fact that this corrugation of the brow, which Princess Alice's bridegroom shares with most members of his family, is a mere physical trait, and not by any means a sign of dissatisfaction or illtemper.

The quaint frown or scowl in question is, as a matter of fact a characteristic common to every scion of what may be called the Cambridge branch of the Royal house. The bestling brows of the aged Duke of Cambridge have always shown it most distinctly, and it gives a look of severity to the countenance of his sister, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Everyone must have noticed it on the features, when in repose, of the Princess of Wales, though it disappears the moment she speaks or smiles, and not only her three brothers, but all her children have in more or less marked degree the same peculiarity. It may be seen very clearly in recent portraits of Princess Mary of Wales, one of the young bridesmaids the other day to her cousin of Albany, and nothing can be quainter or more enchantingly pretty than when the little Princess breaks into her happy rippling laugh and the quasi-frown clears from her brow like the mist off a hillside at sunrise.

Lord Reay, who entertained Queen Emma of the Netherlands to luncheon during Her Majesty's recent visit to this country, is by birth a countryman, if not an ex-subject, of his Royal visitor. Known for many years by his Dutch title of Baron Mackay, he descends from Sir Donald Mackay, who fought gallantly, first for Gustavus Adolphus, and then for Charles I., was created a Peer in 1628, and married no less than five successive wives. It is from one of his numerous grandsons, who was in the service of the States-General, that Lord Reay traces his descent; and his branch of the Mackay family remained persistently Dutch, both by domicile and intermarriage, until some thirty years ago.

Lord Reay, who received a U.K. barony in 1881, and has since been a successful Governor of Bombay, has acquired a fine Scottish estate, with a beautiful deer-park, through his marriage to the widow of a Roxburghshire laird, but the great Reay country in the far north, where his ancestors ruled almost as kings, knows him and his no more. It included a great part of the north-west of the county of Sutherland, and passed from the Mackays to the Sutherlands many generations ago, being part of the vast dowry brought, in 1785, by the young Countess of Sutherland, the greatest heiress in the three kingdoms, to her husband afterwards first Duke. The present Lord Reay is childless and his presumptive heir is his cousin, a distinguished Dutch statesman, and sometime Prime Minister of the Netherlands.

The strange mortality which seems to be pursuing the House of Common has taken another member, and one who will be much missed. Mr. McCann was one of the best friends Ireland had; and he was doing for her quiet but immeasurable services. He entered the House of Common late in life; too late to accustom himself to the place, too late to make any impression upon it. But, nevertheless, he was an important force in Ireland. He was a stock-broker by profession; had an instinct about moneymaking that amounted to genius, and made a vast fortune. Then when he had acquired wealth, some of his children, instead of seeking to enjoy it, went into religion, and left their prosperous homes, their wealth, their social delights behind them, and ministered to the poor and the suffering.

Mr. McCann had something of the same apostolic spirit: but, of course, it had to take a different shape. He gave himself the mission of increasing the material resources of his country, thereby hoping to do his share in the work of Ireland's resurrection. And he had in a few years done an immense deal. His first thought was that the canal system of Ireland, which railways had almost destroyed, should be renewed, as supplying the cheap form of transportation required for a poor country. In a few years shares that were worthless mounted up to a big premium; the canals were restored, and goods began to be freed from that dreadful and destructive toll which the railway freights levy on the industries of Ireland. Next Mr. McCann attacked the land problem, took a large estate in Co. Navan, changed it from grazing to tillage, built a bacon factory for the farmers around, and, in short, became an earthly Providence to all the countryside. It was no wonder that he was loved; it is no wonder, that his loss is felt to be irreparable.

I am inclined to think (writes Mrs. T. T. O'Connor) that the people who really love clothes the best do not wear them, but hoard them. For instance, George R. Sims, the genial and popular writer, has seventy two waistcoats, and wears but one. He says that frequently they are all laid out in the morning, he looks over them with extreme satisfaction, and goes back to the same waistcoat. He also has one hundred and ten neckties, and wears but one: that one he is so attached to that even if it gets a little shiny from wear he does not abandon it, but waits while a maid goes carefully over it with benzine, and puts it on again, knowing that if he wanted to change he could choose one of the one hundred and ten. It may be mentioned that Mr. Sims has now only two dogs and one canary bird, so that his many admirers have a chance to reinforce his number of pets if they feel so dispose t.

He lives in an extremely pretty house in Regent's Park. It is filled with souvenirs, works of art, and mementoes of all descriptions, for he has an eager mind and an interest in everything—books, papers, pictures, clothes, politics, cooking, music all attract him. When the January sales are on he even reads the advertisements dropped in the letter-box, and has no greater pleasure than in accompanying his young and pretty wife for a selection of hats or blouses or coats. Mr. Sims is an extremely witty conversationalist, and is quick as lightning at repartee. If anything, he is more brilliant at a dinner party than in the Referee. A lady was recently complaining to him about an intemperate cook. "Where did you get her character?" said Mr. Sims. "From a convent" the lady answered. "From a nun." "Then," he answered instantly, 'it was equal to none!'

At the time of the death of the late Canon Bernard Smith, some months back, Says "M. A. P." I published the account of a droll embassy of his to John Henry Newman, under the above title. Many readers will remember it; many more, I fear, in these days of short memories and growing newspaper circulations, have either forgotten, or never seen it. For their benefit I shall briefly recapitulate Canon Smith's adventure.

It was in the day when Newman was at the parting of the roads. Indeed, tendebat in Latium—he was already going over to Rome, but slowly, almost too slowly to please Cardinal Wiseman. Canon Bernard Smith then a young cleric, was a friend of both parties, and was sent as an informal ambassador by Wiseman, with a general go-look-see commission to the future Cardinal. Canon Smith talked no controversy, and opened up no moot points with Newmap, but returned with the information that the illustrious Oxonian would soon come over. He is wearing a pair of check trousers, your Eminence, he said, and that is proof positive that he no longer holds the validity of Anglican orders.

I had this excellent story from a friend of Canon Smith's, and on the strength of it, I suppose, I am considered fair game by a strong and presentative group of the dead clergyman's friends, who wish to rale a memorial to his memory. Well, it would be ill-conditioned, indeed, to refuse, for the good priest's long life was one of uninterrupted self-sacrifice and arduous labour for others. Here is the appeal, dated from Marlow, February, 1904: It has been suggested by several of his friends that a memorial of some kind to the late Canon Smith should be erected. The matter has been discussed at a meeting of the members of his old flock and others, and it has been decided to restore the beautiful church (one of Pugin's best works) of which Canon Smith was for fifty years the rector. A brass tablet recording the restoration and the fact that funds for the work were contributed by the friends and admirers of the late Canon will be placed in the church, and a suitable monument will be erected over the grave in the churchyard. The church has fallen into a sad state of decay, and it is estimated that a sum of £700 will be required to carry out a thorough restoration. We think that you will be glad of this opportunity of joining in a great work in honour of a man whose memory is universally respected.

Mr. R. G. Knowles, who is at present wooing the public in South Africa, has blossomed out as an author in England. His new book, "Of Stories Just a few," is by no means a dish-up of the tales he tells so well upon the stage, nor is it a mere expansion of the capital "Days of my Youth" article he once contributed to our own columns. The professional element is entirely absent, and there is instead a collection of humour, philosophy, and travel notes that is refreshingly original. The key in which his handsome volume is composed is struck by the quaint dedication, "Knowing that the Honour is Bestowed upon a Worthy Object, This Book is Inscribed (By Permission) to "Himself" by his Grateful and Admiring Friend, the Author." A postscript states that Mr. Knowles could not persuade anybody else to accept the dedication!

R. DITMAR

LAMP WAREHOUSE

BOMBAY

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR

KEROSINE OIL,
COCOANUT OIL,
SPIRIT OF WINE,
ELECTRIC POWER.
CANDLES.

ALSO KEROSINE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.

ALSO HIGH CLASS MAJOLICA ART AND COMPOSITION METAL WARE.

BRANCHES: VIENNA, BUDAPEST, PRAGUE, TRIESTE, LEMBERG, KRAKAU BERLIN, MUNICH, PARIS, LYON, ROME, MILANO, AND CALCUTTA.

LAMP FACTORIES: VIENNA, MILANO.

MAJOLICA WARE FACTORY:—ZNAIM (MORAVIA).

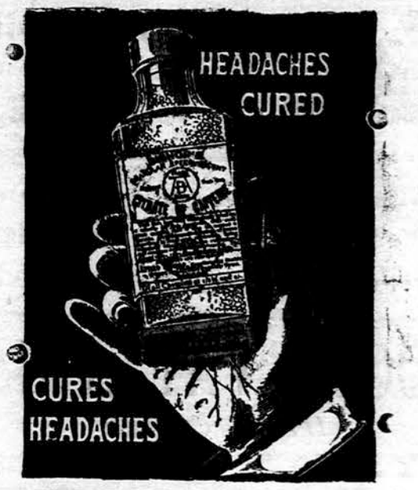
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Imparts an added flavour to all Meats, Game, Fish, Soups, &c.

None genuine without the Signature of Lea & Perrins in white across the red label.

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

HEADACHES CURED.



BISHOP'S CAFFEINE

Is a quick and certain Remedy for

HEADACHE.

It is quite safe to take.

It is most refreshing and invigorating, removing all sensation of pain and fatigue.

THE FINEST PICK-ME-UP.

ST. JACOBS OIL

..CURES..

Rheumatism Backache Feetache
Neuralgia Headache All Bodily Aches.

Price 1/1½ and 2/6, of all Chemists.

CONQUERS PAIN.

UNIVERSAL TALKING MACHINE DEPOT.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH AGENCY.

BETTINI'S MICROPHONOGRAPH AGENCY.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE AGENCY.

PHONOGRAPHS! GRAPHOPHONES!! GRAMOPHONES!!

BETTINI'S MICRO-ATTACHMENTS.

RECORDS! BLANKS!! NEEDLES!!!

All at American Factory Prices.

LARGEST STOCK OF ENGLISH, BENGALEE, AND HINDUSTANI RECORDS.

Write for Manufacturer's Catalogues.

170, DHURRUMTALLA STREET, CALCUTTA.

HAIR DOUCHE

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff, relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2 8 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

V. FUCILE & Co.,

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co, PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

FREEMAN'S

HATHI OR ELEPHANT. TRADE MARK.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE

CHLORODYNE

THE GREAT CURE FOR

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,

Freeman's Chlorodyne,

HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.

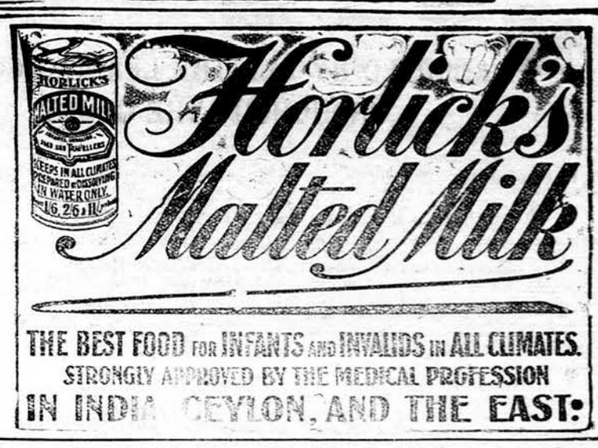
DON'T BE DECEIVED. None genuine without the "ELEPHANT or HATHI" Trade Mark.

EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.

Sold in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.


HORLICKS MALTED MILK
MALTED MILK
HORLICK'S Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

Rose's LIME JUICE

NON-ALCOHOLIC.

Prepared from the CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited; Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

32, HORNBY ROW.
BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST IMPORTERS OF FOOTWEAR IN INDIA.

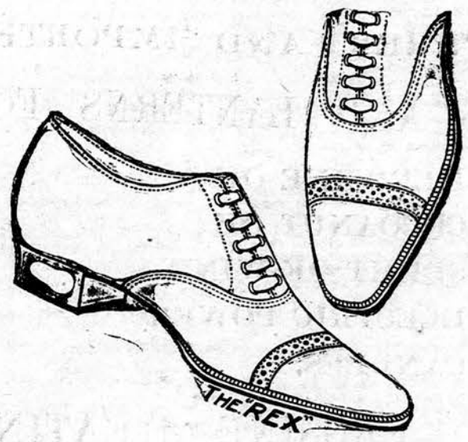
Our Bootmaking Dept. is under the Charge of a Competent English Assistant.

SATISFACTION

GENTS' BOOTS
Made to measure from
Rs. **10-8,** per pair.

GENTS' SHOES
Made to measure from
Rs. **9-8,** per pair.

TOP RIDING BOOTS
Made to measure from
Rs. **12,** per pair.



GUARANTEED

LADIES' BOOTS
Made to measure from
Rs. **9-8,** per pair.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES
Made to measure from
Rs. **8-8,** per pair.

Riding, Walking, Dancing, or House boots and shoes of all descriptions made to measure.

Any description of Gentlemen's footwear made to measure upon the shortest notice and of the finest leather procurable. Riding Boots, Parade Boots, Walking Boots, Levee Boots, Dress Shoes, and all descriptions of Ladies' and Children's Goods. Repair executed in best style and at lowest possible price. Trial order Solicited. A large Selection of Saddlery, and all riding requisites in stock.

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS TROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

Per 100							
Rs. 7	Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 4	Rs. 3-4	Rs. 2-12

A SOLVED QUESTION.

THE QUESTION now-a-days among Smokers is, Why should Vafiadis' Cigarettes be so largely distributed?
The answer is not far to seek.

It is because Vafiadis having had a life-long experience in Tobacco knows what is suitable for this peculiar climate of India, and it also is because their only intention is to satisfy their thousands of Customers by guaranteeing a new consignment of their Cigarettes every fourteen days.

To the above facts it is due that their Cigarettes are so highly praised and smoked by the throng, and are pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to all others.

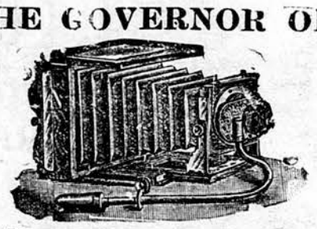
SOLE IMPORTERS,

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

BOMBAY—CALCUTTA—RANGOON.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,

PHOTO DEALERS.
3 Hummum Street, Fort
BOMBAY.

ALCOHOLIC EXCESS.

And resultant nervousness and Depression of Spirit, after-effects of Drink and Drugs habits, are completely conquered, controlled and eradicated without restraint, by using

OUR MOST RENOWNED

KESHRANJAN OIL.

This is a peculiar Virtue possessed by it, and it requires no support by testimonial from the Public.

Price per phial Re. **1**; **3** phials Rs. **2-8**.
Packing and Postage Extra.

THE GREAT ENEMY

of your system is an attack of Cough and Cold. Be it simple or intricate, it is always dangerous after neglect. At the outset begin at once with our BASAKARISTA—the Cough Linctus, of world-wide reputation. Many a life has been dragged from the brink of the grave, in most serious cases. It is specially a household necessity in this fickle season.

Price per Phial ... ... Re. 1 0 0
Packing and Postage ... ... Rs. 0 4 0

Illustrated Catalogues containing full accounts of diseases and medicines, transmitted on application.

Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon Strait Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease

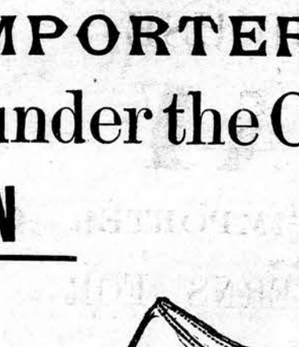
KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Govt. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,
18/1 *Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.*

Our Agent in Bombay :—Messrs. V. VALLABHDASS & Co., Abdul Rehaman Street.

MARCKS & Co.. Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

BOMBAY & POONA.



Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.

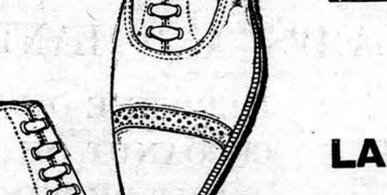
Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

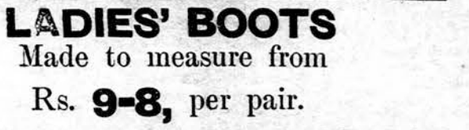
Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.

Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.

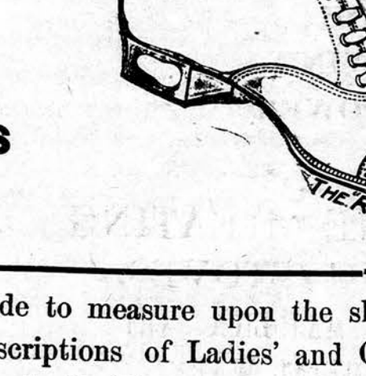
Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.

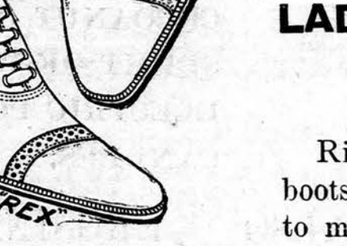


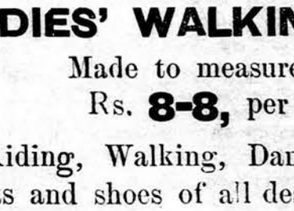
Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle. Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.

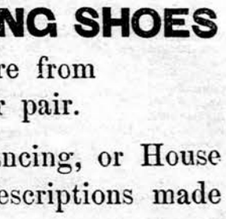


Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved. Rs. 32.









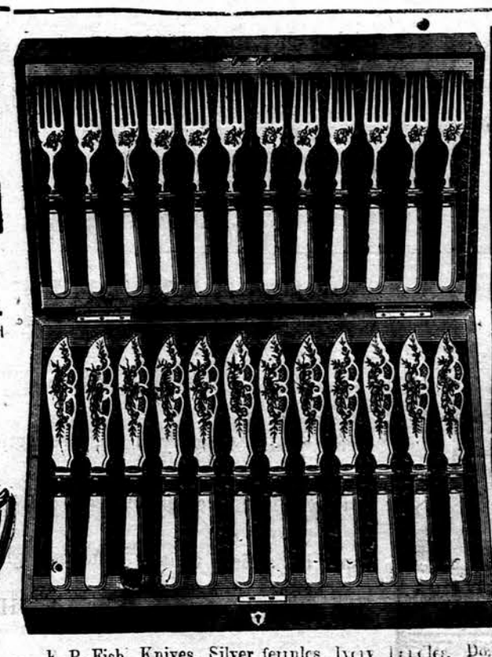
OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.

Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated,
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

Teapot.
Fluted and engraved
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.

Teapot.
Choicely Engraved.
Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.

Teapot,
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Dozen pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.

Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated on pure white Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.

Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free Rs. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and Printed at the Steam Press and Publishing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Warwick Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. ESTENSON & Co., 18, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli; CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.